Cases of ngs 1899 Georgia 12

CONSTITUTION

ATLANTA, GA

SEPT. 16 1899

EST OVER LYNCHED MAN

ct That He Came to His Deat Hands of Unknown Parties.

September 15.—(Special.)- Ed Henderson, lynched a y morning, a few minute , was left hanging unti noon, when Coroner A. J county, arrived and th own, a jury impaneled and After a short inquiry, a negro came to his death of unknown parties was

ave moved their families nd only one or two old men, with their families, e village.

is have been sent to Tifton rising, but a careful patrol ding country for five miles a single negro.

authorities refuse to send ted there on suspicion of oists to Ty Ty fo

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Cases of

WORLD

NEW YORK

SEPT. 15 1899

AN ORDERL

No Shouting, citement, Jus

(Special

TIFTON, Ga., Sept. ne of Ed. Henderson, colored, at T night for assaulting Mrs. Jennie was one of the most methodical af of the kind in the history of the State.

The crime occurred Monday morning. Yesterday Henderson returned to work, after having been absent since Sunday, and told conflicting stories as to where he had spent the interval. He was carried to Tyty and was positively identified by Mrs. Ashe and her nine-year-old brother, who was present at the time.

Henderson denied his guilt and said that Henry Boynton was the man.

A mob of about two hundred and fifty men from Tifton, Tyty and Poulan went to Tyty last night and took Henderson from jail. He pleaded in vain for a respite until Boynton should be arrested.

There was no demonstration on the part of the mob; not a shot was fired; there were no shouts, no excitement. Two men deputized for it adjusted a rope around his neck and he was hauled up to a telegraph pole near the depot, after which the party dispersed.

It is reported that Boynton was captured at Poulan yesterday and that on the way to Tyty in a buggy he sprang from the conveyance and fell on his head and broke his neck. But no one ubts that he has been lynched.

nchings—1899
Cases of.

Kansas

A KANSAS MOB HANGS A NEGRO

The Man Was Suspected of the Murder of a Weir City Bartender.

Weir City, Kas., Oct. 21.—A lynching followed a murder here last night. Gus McArdle, a bartender in Berry Janey's joint, was shot and killed at half past 10 o'clock and a few hours later his supposed murderer, George Wells, a negro miner from Scammon, was swinging from the nearest telephone pole. A mob took him from jail.

Earlier in the evening McArdle and Wells had a quarrel in the saloon, after which the negro left. Shortly afterwards a shot was fired from across the street. The bullet passed through the wood of the frame of a screen door and struck McArdle squarely in the forehead. He died in half an hour.

A few minutes later Wells came up in the crowd which had collected and inquired what was the trouble. A spectator of the previous quarrel pointed him out to an officer, who arrested him on suspicion and put him in jail. Another spectator shortly afterwards identified him as the negro who had quarreled with McArdle and the report quickly spread that he was identified as the man who did the killing.

It was not until 2:55 that the mob appeared at the jail. Overpowering the marshal and night man it broke the locks to the jail, took the negro to a telephone pole at a corner of the city hall, where he was hanged.

It is reported that Wells, just before he was lynched, admitted that he was with the man who shot McArdle, but denied doing the shooting.

The Star
Kansas City, Mo
1899

Cases of. 8 17 I Kentucky. 14

WORLD

NEW YORK.

Dec. 1899

NEGRO BOY ROASTED ALIVE IN KENTUCKY

At Noon, in Maysville, Men, Wome and Children Cheer Acts of Torture.

HUSBAND LIGHTS THE FIRE

One Man Sifts a Box of Red Pepper i the Negro's Eyes While Burning at the Stake.

NO ONE ALLOWED TO SHOOT THE BOY

It Was Determined to Make Hi Agony as Extended and as Deep as Possible.

(Special to The World.)

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Dec. 6.—Richar Coleman, a twenty-year-old colored boy was burned at the stake at noon to-da within the limits of this city, in th presence of thousands of men and hundreds of women and children.

Tortures almost unbelievable were inflicted upon the wretched negro. In al the vast crowd that witnessed th agonies of the man not one hand wa raised in humanity's behalf, nor a single voice heard in the interest of mercy. Instead, when some new torture was inflicted upon the shrieking, burning boy the crowd cheered and cheered, the shrill voices of women and the piping tones o children sounding high above the roar o men.

Not one person in the crowd wore a mask. The leaders of the mob disdained the semblance of any disguise. Every act was done in the open. There was no secrecy. The population of the whole city and country for miles around church men and church women, professional and business men of eminence people of distinguished ancestry, formed the mob, and not a single regret for the horrible tragedy can be heard to-night from one end of the town to the other.

Murdered His Employer's Wife.

Coleman was to have been tried here this morning for a crime peculiarly brutal. He had confessed to assaulting and barbarously murdering a beautiful young woman, the wife of his employer James Lashbrook, a wealthy farmer. There was not a particle of doubt that he would have been executed according to law.

It was two months ago to-day that Coleman killed Mrs. Lashbrook. He was taken to Covington and kept in jail there for safe-keeping. Had he been imprisoned here he would have been lynched without delay. The authorities hoped that the public indignation would die out. Instead it ramified, hardened and became as fixed in the minds of thousands as any human determination could be.

For weeks members of the Lashbrook family had been silently on guard in Covington. They heard last night that Coleman was to be sent to Maysville. The news was telegraphed and spread everywhere. The Maysville jailer asked that the journey be delayed until this morning.

Sheriff Perrine started from Covington for Maysville with Coleman and several assistants on the 7.30 A. M. train. The World's correspondent accompanied them. Coleman begged to be allowed to remain in Covington. He knew what he had to expect. He told the Sheriff he would be horribly killed. Pleadingly he said he didn't want any trial; that he was willing to be hanged without a trial. He was so frightened he could not walk and had to be practically lifted into the patrol wagon which carried him to the station.

The members of the Lashbrook family telegraphed word of the coming and went on the same train. They kept in the background as much as possible, but rode in the smoker, where Coleman sat handcuffed to the Sheriff, and never took their eyes from him. They feared some trick by the authorities and were determined to track him to any hiding place that the Sheriff might have in view.

Could Read His Doom.

Coleman saw and recognized the Lashbrooks in the car and their quiet, determined manner paralyzed him with fear.

Deputy Sheriff Robinson tried to make him talk, but when asked questions he simply shook his head. Once asked his age, he said:

"'Bout fourteen, I guess."

Robinson said:

"You told me twenty."

"Maybe I did; I don't know," was the reply.

Sheriff Perrine while en route was informed that a mob was awaiting the arrival of the train at the depot here and he hastily prepared for the swearing in of deputy sheriffs. As the train pulled slowly into the old station the mob formed on both sides.

Armed men stationed themselves at the platforms of all the cars and warned the frightened passengers to remain quiet and not to interfere. The sheriff and his assistants were strongly armed and there was some resistance as the leaders of the mob jostled roughly against them and demands were uttered from the outer fringes of the crowds for the prisoner.

Sheriff Perrine made a bold movement and started walking swiftly but with no indications of panic from the car. step behind him followed the officers th Coleman seeking to conceal him- behind the forms of his

little children from six to ten y age carried dried grass and ki wood and kept the fire burning all ing the afternoon.

Relic-hunters visited the scene a carried away pieces of flesh and the negro's teeth. Others got pieces of fingers and toes and proudly exhibit the ghastly souvenirs to-night.

With tears in his eyes James Lashbrook said to The World correspondent this afternoon:

"I touched the match to the fire that sent Coleman to his doom. I did as I thought right, and I will stand for all that may follow."

Judge Wadsworth said:

"I am a police Judge, but for once perhaps I forgot the duties of the office. Lashbrook has my sympathy. He left my office fifteen minutes before train time. We expected Coleman last night and we waited all night for him."

The Coroner held an inquest this evening, and rendered a verdict that Coleman came by his death at the hands of a mob.

What was left of the body had not been removed up to this evening and was still smouldering. All that was visible was the charred skull.

Several of the women who witnessed the burning said to The World correspondent to-night that they now feel as if they could walk the loneliest country road at midnight without being molested by a white or black man.

The members of the mob have retired to their homes and the streets are deserted to-night.

Judge Harbeson says Coleman would have received a speedy trial and would have received his just deserts at the hands of a jury, and would have been hanged within the prescribed limit of the law.

Never before to-day was there a man burned alive by a mob in Kentucky.

Coleman's Crime.

The crime for which Coleman was burned was an awful one. He murdered the woman who had befriended him.

Coleman was not only employed on the Lashbrook farm, but had been installed as a house servant and was trusted implicitly by Mr. Lashbrook and his wife.

On the day of the murder Mr. Lashbrook was at work some distance from the house, of which Coleman was left in charge. Mrs. Lashbrook had driven to Maysville and returned, when Coleman asked her to enter the cabin to look at some work on which he had been engaged.

The negro locked the door on the inside. Mrs. Lashbrook became frightened and screamed. Coleman threw pepper in her eyes, struck her on the head and knocked her down, but did not stop her cries. He then seized a razor, cut her throat and assaulted her. He then left the room, but returning and hearing her groaning, he struck her repeatedly on the head with an axe until he was sure she was dead.

Without any show of alarm or remorse the negro washed the blood from his hands and clothing and went to where Mr. Lashbrook was at work in the field and told him that he had better come to the house, as some one had killed his wife. Mr. Lashbrook did not take the matter seriously until Coleman insisted that his wife was dead.

Even then, so great was the confidence of Mr. Lashbrook in Coleman that no thought occurred that he was the murderer. It was not until after the officers that suspicion was directed against Coleman. Blood spots had been found on his clothing, but he accounted for them by saying that he had been killing chickens.

That night, however, at Maysville, a partial confession was obtained, and knowing the result if the fact should become known, the officers quietly took him to Covington, Ky., for safekeeping.

There he made a complete confession to the jailer.

As the officers proceeded the numbers of the mob were constantly swelled by new arrivals, and through the down-town business streets to the Court House they were closely followed.

Hundreds of stones and other missiles were thrown, and revolvers and rifles were freely displayed. The prisoner was frequently struck, and he presented a frightful appearance, blood streaming from wounds on his face and head.

At the Court-House a mob of 2,000 men headed by James Lashbrook, the husband, had been hastily formed. The demand for the prisoner was made, accompanied by threats from the leaders.

Mob Gets the Prisoner.

There was a brief struggle in which weapons were hastily drawn by the officers and then the Sheriff and his assistants were overcome by force of numbers and the prisoner was pulled from them.

Up through the main street of the town the mob marched, the prisoner being held by the vanguard and dragged along with the aid of ropes loosely attached to his body. He was the target of hundreds of missiles and several times he sank half conscious to the ground while the crowd pressed forward striking at him [illegible]ith clubs, sticks and whips until his head and body were scarcely recognizable.

More dead than alive, he was dragged along and forced to his feet. Scores of owmen joined the men. High above the noise the wretch could be heard pleading for his life.

The place of execution had been selected weeks ago, in accordance with al the other arranged details of the programme mapped out by the leaders of the mob. The prisoner was dragged to the sapling and strapped against the tree, facing the husband of the victim.

Large quantities of dry brush and larger bits of wood were piled around him, and oil was poured on the mass while he was praying loudly for speedy death.

James Lashbrook, the husband of the victim, applied the first match to the brushwood. A brother of the victim struck the second match.

Some one with a [illegible]e slashed at the prisoner's chest. By [illegible]ort of cruel concurrence of action [illegible]he part of the mob not a single sho[illegible]s fired.

The purpose seemed to be to give the wretch the greatest possible amount and duration of torture. The lower part of his clothing was torn away leaving his legs bare.

As the flames grew, Coleman's horror increased, and he struggled terribly to withdraw his limbs from the encroaching fire.

The shrieks of the burning negro nerved the crowd to greater deeds of horror. One man had in his hand the same pepper-box which Coleman had used to throw pepper in the eyes of Mrs. Lashbrook when he first attacked her.

Threw Pepper in His Eyes.

This man had filled the box with cayenne pepper. He stepped close to the shrieking wretch, whose eyes were from his head w

and calmly threw the pepper into the eyes of the negro, again and again. The boy writhed and strained at the stout ropes, and his face became horribly distorted with the awfulness of the pain, but the man with the pepper-box kept on deliberately shaking the pepper into his victim's eyes. [illegible] twice he stopped to press do[illegible]ids of the [illegible] to make sure that the pepper did [illegible]ork of agony.

[illegible]ores of men had pistols in their hands. The men who came in from the country had their trousers stuffed into their boots and the handles of revolvers projected outside their bootlegs. In an ecstacy of rage one countryman, a neighbor of Mrs. Lashbrook, pulled his revolver from his bootleg as if to shoot the negro. A dozen men pounced upon him and made him promise not to use the weapon. They did not want the negro to die that way. It would have been too quick.

Eager hands kept feeding the flames and soon the blazing mass reached the waist of the negro. The ropes which held the upper part of his body burned away and he toppled into the flames. Long poles were used to push him back and hold him in an upright position. Men burned themselves to catch him with their hands and hold him up, and the crowd cheered them again and again.

It was thought the negro was dead, but as he sank to a sitting position in the flames he cried out faintly:

"If you take the fire away, I want to say something. Oh! give me water!"

Those were the last words he uttered. The next minute he was probably dead, as his head fell forward on his chest.

But the crowd was not satisfied. They kept on feeding the flames. Lashbrook, the husband of the murdered woman, stood all the time directly in front of the burning negro and he did not leave until the body was almost completely incinerated.

Long after most of the mob went away

CINCINNATI
OHIO
Ohio R.
Ohio R.
60 MILES.
MAYSVILLE.
KENTUCKY
79 MILES
PARIS.
FRANKFORT
LEXINGTON.

Maysville is the capital of Mason County and in 1890 had a population of 5,358. It is finely situated on the Ohio River, sixty miles above Cincinnati, and is seventy-nine miles from Lexington. The city has eleven churches, an academy, three banks, four newspapers and many manufactories.

ENING WORLD
NEW YORK
Dec. 6 1899

BURNED HIM AT STAKE.

Thousands in [illegible]aysville Ky., See a [illegible]egro Roasted.

[illegible] IERIFFS

[illegible]n Was
[illegible]eets
[illegible]t.

A dozen men [illegible] he grasp of his guards, a[illegible] rope over his head, dragged him [illegible]rough the streets. The wretch [illegible]ieked constantly for mercy, pleading [illegible] his life at every step.

[illegible]e mob carried Coleman to a small hollow near the railroad, where they bound him tightly to a young sapling. Then they heaped a huge pile of brushwood and timber about him and fired the stack, while he continued [illegible] cries for help.

Some one cut out his eyes, and in a moment his head rolled around and he was believed to be dead. A dozen torches were applied simultaneously and huge tongues of flame swept up and around the senseless body.

As the flames burst forth the immense crowd broke into cheers, which continued as long as the fire burned. Before the roasting began Coleman was almost dead.

The rope had torn and lacerated his neck and his face was terribly beaten up.

Before Coleman was burned blue vitriol and cayenne pepper were thrown into his eyes and his face was smashed in with a chunk of wood.

Many women were present during the burning. Just before Coleman died he raised his head and is reported to have said:

"If you take the flames away I want to say something," then he sank back and died.

Judge Harbeson will call a special grand jury at once to consider charges against the leaders of the mob.

Coleman has been kept in the jail at Covington since his arrest because of his fear of mob violence at Maysville. His trial was to begin at Maysville today and Judge Harbeson had ordered that he be brought to Maysville Tuesday night.

A telegram, however, from Maysville [illegible]aused the Sheriff to delay starting un[illegible] morning.

Cole[illegible] was in mortal terror when he [illegible] handcuffed to-day to be placed in the [illegible]. He begged piteously to be allowed to stay in Covington until after the trial was ended.

DEATH AT THE STAKE

[illegible]aysville Mob Takes Dick Coleman From Officers.

Burns Him to Death Before Two Thousand People.

AWFUL LYNCH LAW

The Leader
Lexington, Ky.
Dec. 6-1899

[Special to The Leader.]

Maysville, Ky., Dec. 6.—Dick Coleman, the Negro who criminally assaulted and brutally murdered Mrs. James Lashbrook on the 5th of October, was brought here this morning in charge of Sheriff Sam Perrine, Deputy Sheriff James Robinson and Detective Fitzgerald, of the C. & O. railway. Coleman had been confined in the Covington jail for safe keeping.

The officers were joined at the depot by the city police and all started to the court house with the prisoner afoot. Just as they turned into Court street a mob of citizens, mad with frenzy, seized the Negro and started up Second street followed by thousand or more excited people.

A few stops were made to decide how best to torture the Negro and finally it was decided to burn him.

The Negro was taken to the bottoms just behind the L. & N. round house ~~and tied to a bush. Wood, dry grass~~ and everything inflamable were piled upon him and set on fire, and the Negro was soon burned to a crisp.

From 2,000 to 3,000 people witnessed the burning from on top of the surrounding banks.

Circuit Court is in session and the Negro was returned here for trial today.

A HORRIBLE RECITAL.

[Associated Press Telegram.]

Maysville, Ky., Dec. 6.—The Negro murderer, Dick Coleman, arrived at 10:30 this morning under a strong guard of Deputy Sheriffs, detectives and the whole police force. He was spirited away from the Covington jail and from the train three miles out of the city.

When they arrived at the court house in this city they were met by a mob of fully a thousand, headed by James Lashbrook, husband of the murdered woman. The officers and prisoner went immediately up Second street through the central portion of the city, followed by 5,000 citizens.

This is the first time anything of this kind ever happened in this city. The excitement was intense. All that was possible was done by the Sheriff and guards to prevent lynching, but in the face of such a mob, ~~irrespective of color~~, it was useless to attempt to do anything to save the prisoner.

The officers were ordered to deliver up the prisoner, which was done. The mob grabbed the prisoner, threw a rope [illegible]r his head and took him above the [illegible] The wretch could be heard above [illegible]ries of the mob pleading for his [illegible]ut the mob only heard the cries of [illegible] Lashbrook.

The mob carried Coleman to a small hollow near the railroad tracks where they bound him tightly to a young sapling. Then they heaped a huge pile of brushwood and timber around him and fired the stack, while his eyes rolled horribly. Some one cut out his eyes and in a moment his head rolled around and he was believed to be dead.

The scene was an awful one and [illegible]d the funeral pyre were thousands [illegible] people, headed by the hus[illegible]other of the dead woman.

A dozen torches were applied simultaneously and huge tongues of fire swept up and around the agonized wretch. It is currently reported that the loss of his eyes was not the only lacerating torture on Coleman before he was roasted. He was cut and lacerated in other parts of the body and was almost dead before the fire was started.

The crime for which Coleman was tortured and then burned was the murder of Mrs. Jas. Lashbrook, who had given him a home and food. She was enticed by him to enter a shed to see about some work when he knocked her down and assaulted her. The blow was struck with an oak stave. It was not effective and Coleman dragged her to a bed amid her cries for mercy. He then went to the house near by and procuring a razor cut her throat.

Coleman was immediately arrested and confessed. He was removed to Covington to escape mob violence.

The murderer was taken from the train at Brashears Station, three miles below Maysville,, by an armed guard to prevent his being taken by the crowd at Maysville.

About 250 people were at the C. & O train last night expecting him, but as he failed to come they waited for him this morning. There is no telling what [illegible] in an attempt to storm the jail door.

COLEMAN WAS IN TERROR.

[Associated Press Telegram.]

Covington, Ky., Dec. 6.—Dick Coleman, the murder of Mrs. Lashbrook had been kept in the jail at Covington since his arrest because of fear of mob violence at Maysville. His trial was set to begin at Maysville today. Coleman was in mortal terror when he was handcuffed today to be placed in the train. He begged piteously to be allowed to stay in Covington until after his trial was ended.

It was understood that relatives of the Lashbrooks were in Covington last night and were on board the train today for the purpose, it is supposed, of giving information in case any effort was made to change the destination of the prisoner.

AN EARLIER STORY.

[Special to The Leader.]

Maysville, Ky., Dec. 6.—Dick Coleman, the Negro murderer of Mrs. Jos L. Ashbrook, in this county on October 5 last, was expected to arrive here last night at 11 o'clock. A mob from the scene of the murder congregated at the depot prepared with a rope to hang Coleman. When the train pulled in a wild rush was made through the coaches in search of the prisoner, while another crowd ordered the engineer to hold the train until told to go ahead.

The mob was disappointed, as the prisoner was not aboard. Coleman is expected to arrive this morning in charge of Deputy Sheriff Jas. Robinson for trial today.

BRADLEY WILL ACT.

[Special to The Leader.]

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 6.—Governor Bradley has only five days of his administration remaining, but will make an effort to have the Maysville mob which burned Coleman vigorously prosecuted. He will offer a reward for the apprehension of the members of the mob.

Lynchings—1899. II Kentucky.
Cases of.

7

FULLER DETAILS OF TRAGEDY.

[Associated Press Telegram.]

Maysville, Ky., Dec. 6.—The prisoner with his escort arrived at 10:20 a. m. The news of his coming preceded him. The information came to James Lashbrook, husband of the victim, from agents whom he had stationed in Covington to advise him by telegraph of the prisoner's [illegible]ne while [illegible] Maysville had been informed [illegible] mob was awaiting the arirval of the train at the depot. He hastily prepared for swearing in Deputy Sheriffs. As the train puffed slowly into the ol[illegible] station the mob formed on both sides in two long but closely huddled crowds. Armed men stationed themselves at the platforms of all the cars and warned the frightened passengers to remain quiet and not interfere.

The low murmur gathered louder force as it spread up and down the lines. Its volumes slowly increase[illegible]

[illegible] al. app[illegible]ance, b[illegible] wounds on his fa[illegible]

At the court house a [illegible] over [illegible]000 armed men, headed by James [illegible]shbrook, the husband, had been hastily formed. A demand for the prisoner was made, accompanied by threats from the leaders and loud murmurs from the outskirts of the mob. There was a brief struggle, in which weapons were hastily drawn by the officers, and then the Sheriff and his asisstants were overcome by sheer force of numbers and the shrieking prisoner was pulled from their widst by the triumphant leaders of the mob.

Up through the center portion of the town the march was taken, the prisoner being held by the vanguard and dragged along with the aid of ropes loosely attached to his body. He was a target again for hundreds of missiles and several times he sank half-unconscious to the ground, while the crowd pressed forword, striking at him with clubs, sticks and whips until his head and body were scarcely recognizable.

More dead than alive he was dragged along and forced to his feet. Scores of women joined the men. High a[illegible] the noise of the mob the wretch could be heard pleading for his life. The the cry of the prisoner was answered with oath and blow.

This spectacle continued until the grounds were finally reached where the final work of the mob was accomplished with pelting and burning.

Lynchings—1899 Louisiana. 9 15

Cases oc

JOURNAL

ATLANTA, GA.

OCT. 16 1899

OUTLAW IS LYNCHED NEAR WILSON, LA.

J. L. Smith, a Notorious Fugitive, Found Hanging to a Tree Yesterday Morning.

THREATENED TO TAKE TOWN

Posse Caught Him and His Gang and He Was Promptly Strung Up to a Roadside Tree By the Mob.

WILSON, La., Oct. 16.—A man named J. L. Smith, a notoriously bad character and fugitive from justice, was found hanging by the neck Sunday morning about one mile from Wilson, on the Clyinton road. Information was received here about 1 o'clock Sunday morning that Smith, with a party of nine men had left Norwood, about four miles north of here, for Wilson, saying he was going to take the town. A watch was kept and when Smith appeared with his men, he together with three of his party was captured. An officer with two guards started with Smith for the Clinton jail, and was met by a large party of unknown men who forcibly took his prisoner from them, ordering the officer and his guards to depart, which they did, to avoid rough handling. Smith is said to have made repeated threats against citizens in this section, and much relief is felt at his taking off, though the manner is deplored.

Lynchings — 1899 Mississippi. 15

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COMMERCIAL APPE

MEMPHIS, TE

Dec. 24 1899

BOLTON'S DOUBLE LYNCHING

A Prominent Citizen of That Community Tells of the Excitement and Curiosity Caused By It.

John D. McConnell, a leading plante of Hinds county, Miss., who lives nea Bolton, was in the city yesterday. A reporter for The Commercial Appeal saw Mr. McConnell at Luehrmann's and asked him about the lynching of the two negroes which occurred at Bolton, Miss., on last Saturday night, for the killing of Mr. Haire, a wealthy farmer. The purpose of the negroes was robbery.

Mr. McConnell said the affair had cause widespread excitement, which had scarcely yet abated. No further outbreak was expected, as the negroes for miles around were thoroughly terrified and most of them were as eager for the lynching as the whites. The bodies of the two lynched negroes were left hanging from about sundown Saturday evening until 7 o'clock Sunday night.

"All the trains," said Mr. McConnell "on the Alabama & Vicksburg road going each way were stopped during Sunday, in response to the urgent appeals of the passengers who desired to view the hangin bodies, and crowds of curious people thronged the town of Bolton all day, going and coming from the spot where the bodies of the men, cold and stiff in death, dangled from the timbers of the railroad bridge."

There was no excitement among the mob who did the work; in fact, they were the coolest members of the community, and although urged by many negroes to burn the men, the mob decided that the ends of justice did not require more than the death of the victims.

Lynchings — 1899 Missouri 10 14

Cases of

SUN

NEW YORK.

OCT 31 1899

NEGRO LYNCHED IN MISSOURI.

Murderer of a White Man Taken from the Constable and Hanged.

FAYETTE, Mo., Oct. 30.—The dead body of Tom Hayden, the negro murderer of Andrew Woods, a white man, was found swinging from the limb of a tree near here this morning The trouble which led to the killing of Woods started over a game of craps. The shooting occurred at midnight Saturday. The murderer fled, but was pursued by a posse in charge of Constable Lewis. Hayden was traced to a cabin near Glasgow, which he had barricaded. The posse surrounded the cabin, threatening to apply the torch. Finally Hayden surrendered, on promise of being protected from the mob.

Lewis handcuffed his prisoner, dismissed all the posse except one and then started with his prisoner for Fayette on horseback. After they had ridden about three miles, thirty horsemen rode out of the woods, surrounded the prisoner and his guards and demanded Hayden's surrender. Lewis refused, but they took Hayden by force, telling the officer and his deputy to ride on. Lewis did not reach here until 9 o'clock Sunday night. This morning deputies found Hayden's body.

nchings-1899. I

Discussions.

B

AUGUST 19 1899

THE NORTHERNER RETURNS TO HIS VIEW OF "LYNCH LAW."

Dear Bostonian:—I trust you feel better; you certainly ought to after such a blast of pepper, fire and fury. In my communi-ion I referred to a massacre, only to deplore it. Santo Domingo and Toussaint 'Ouverture are chapters of history, and history, I presume, is open to every one black and white alike. To remark a course of action, and to deplore the results to which it is likely to lead, is one thing; to suggest those results is quite another. Our present purpose is to prevent the massacre and how can this be better done than by looking the facts squarely in the face!

My statement in regard to outrages upon colored women in the south is based upon information received from a southerner whose name is well known in the south, and who has himself participated in several lynchings. In reply to my question in regard to virtue among colored women in the south, he said, "There is no such thing as virtue among colored women of the south," and, holding up a quarter, he significantly added, "It don't amount to that." His claim, and your's is the one which has been made from the beginning of time, the world over, by the lawless libertine, and you know it is absolutely false.

You know there are hot heads in Boston, and you know there are conservative men here, but you don't give the conservative element half a chance when you continue these barbarous lynchings, defend them, openly declare that "the negro has no rights that the white man is bound to respect," and announce your intention of resorting to lynch law whenever and wherever you please. This is a land of law and order, and it will be a sorry day when the law ceases to be respected and obeyed.

But the point I have tried most to make plain is that lynching, with all of its barbarous attendants, is abhorrent to our form of government, and is a stain upon our American civilization. Throwing the [illegible] out of the discussion entirely. Think a moment what sort of Americans you are bringing up under this reign of anarchy. Look at it entirely from our side. Can't you see that it is a hideous thing and ought to be suppressed at all hazards?

If a member of my family violates the law I have no right to set up in his defence that the law is wrong, nor have I the right to ignore it simply because I may happen to have a prejudice against it. That member of my family is under some obligation to me, as well as to society, and one of those obligations is that he shall keep the peace, and obey the law. I have a perfect right, and it is my bounden duty to remonstrate with him, to caution him, and if he flies into a passion, and calls me all sorts of names, that neither lessens my right, nor diminishes my responsibility in the case.

e is doing that which is injuring me, I am bound to prevent him from continuing in that course, if I can. Your [illegible] friends are doing that which [illegible] us in the [illegible] of the whole world. We have a right to remonstrate against it, and that right we shall exercise without fear or favor. You don't like it, and our answer is that we don't like your lynchings.

I shall not further discuss the Baker case, an unprovoked, cold-blooded and cruel murder, which few self-respecting southerners care to discuss, and which, I find, is openly defended, only by the more pronounced type of negro haters, and their northern turncoat friends. Mrs. Stowe never struck a truer note than when she painted this latter type as the brutal slave driver, and named it Legree.

As to the main question I can only say that if you will persist in denying to the blacks the rights which are guaranteed to them under the constitution, and its amendments, if you will continue to defy the power of the general government to enforce its laws, giving to all men, white and black, protection and the privilege of enjoying "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," to which they are entitled under the law, if you will continually endeavor to turn back the hands of time, and grope around in the darkness of the medieval ages, you must inevitably face a sea of endless troubles, some of which I have endeavored to indicate to you with the feebleness so characteristic of "the sucking dove."

UNION

SAN DIEGO, CAL

AUGUST 19 1899

A LYNCHING REMEDY.

The national Afro-American council of the United States is now in session at Chicago. It includes among its members Booker T. Washington of Alabama, Bishop W. B. Turner of Colorado, W. A. Pledger of Georgia and other representative colored men. One of the chief topics under consideration is the lynching evil in the south. Some of the members believe that the only remedy is to give the federal courts jurisdiction in cases of mob violence, and they have drafted a law which, if enacted, they believe would prove the true solution of the difficulty. The proposed act reads as follows:

Whenever any number of men assemble together in any state or territory of the United States with the intent to take the life of any person who has been accused without due process of law of the commission of any criminal offense, by lynching, burning, cutting, maiming or by taking the life by any unlawful means of any person accused, such act will be declared a crime against the government of the United States; and whoever is privy to such attempt, or present aiding in the commission of such offense, shall be tried in any United States court and if convicted shall be punished by death. And it is further enacted that the government of the United States shall have the right to interfere in any state or territory of the United States where men assemble together for the purpose of lynching any person.

Whoever shall tamper or interfere with, or intimidate any witness who has been properly summoned to give testimony in any case of said lynching, shall upon conviction be fined not less than $1,000, or punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for no less than three years or both.

It is very unlikely that such a measure as the foregoing will ever be passed by congress. It might prove efficient in breaking up the lynching custom, but the provision giving the federal authorities "the right to interfere in any state of territory where men assemble together for the purpose of lynching any person" would be regarded by many people as dangerous because liable to abuse. And besides, states where lynchings are of rare occurrence would resent the idea of federal interference.

GLOBE

BOSTON, MASS

AUG 29 1899

By unanimous vote last evening in the St Paul Baptist church, Camden and Tremont sts, the Lillian Clayton Jewett antilynching league determined not to hold any more public meetings unless otherwise directed.

There was a good attendance, mostly of very young people, who enjoyed many of the amusing features of the meeting. The president, Rev J. Allan Kirk, presided. Miss Jewett was not present, nor any of the Baker family. Dr Lucy H Brown was present.

The surprise of the evening came in the form of the verbal resignation of Rev Dr Alfred W. Adams, secretary of the league, and one of its hardest workers. Asked after the close of the meeting as to whether his decision to resign was final, Dr Adams replied that it was.

The only committee which reported was the one sent to Mrs Jewell, former president of the league, to get the $50 which she had received from a Mrs Willson of South Framingham. Rev Benjamin W. Farris reported in substance that the committee saw Mrs Jewell, but did not get the $50.

He stated that the money was sent to Mrs Jewell by the South Framingham woman, thinking that she was president of the league. Mrs Jewell had received three letters relative to the $50, and was told to use it as she thought best.

"Originally," stated Mr Farris, "it was intended for this league. The check has been cashed and probably Mrs Jewell has seen best how to use it."

Pres Kirk interjected the remark that "everybody knows best how to use it," and there was laughter.

There appearing to be no new business, Isaac B. F. Allen, Rev Benjamin W. Farris and Robert Allen each in turn rose on a question of privilege.

Isaac B. F. Allen took exceptions to reports of meetings in which he had been prominent. These reports, he said were written by colored reporters.

"I say if such negroes write such reports as were put in the papers last week and all through this effort of ours to put down lynching, for such negroes lynching is good enough here in Massachusetts." (Confusion and cries of "O, no." "O, no.")

Here Rev J. Allan Kirk broke in and said: "Mr Allen, I call you to order. You are going too far. We are not going to have lynching here in Massachusetts."

"I tell you," continued Isaac B. F. Allen, "if we are going to have such negroes around here contaminating the minds of the white people it is better to lynch them." (Confusion.)

Rev Mr Farris said he was not there to abuse the press or its reporters. "I am receiving letters from the south. I got one asking me to come down to Georgia; they want to see me, and I am going." (A voice: "You won't come back," and laughter.)

There were several other speakers, among them Mr Hill, Robert Rowe, Mr Judson and Samuel Hodges.

Rev Dr Adams in resigning asked for books whereby he could straighten out his records. He was not inclined to give his time when so much frivolity was prevalent in the league. "The organisation, if it continued in frivolity and not in seriousness regarding lynching, is apt to run overboard."

TRUE AMERICAN

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TRENTON, N.J

AUG 19 1839

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The National Afro-American Council of the United States is in session at Chicago. Among the important matters that come up for consideration are the political policy of the colored race and the presentation of the following proposed federal statute:

"Whenever any number of men assemble together in any state or territory of the United States with the intent to take the life of any person who has been accused, without due process of law, or the commission of any criminal offence by lynching, burning, cutting, maiming or by taking the life by any unlawful means of any person so accused, such act will be declared a crime against the government of the United States, and whoever is privy to such attempt or present aiding in the commission of such offence, shall be tried in any United State court, and if convicted shall be punished by death. And it is further enacted that the government of the United States shall have the right to interfere in any state or territory of the United States whert men assemble together for the purpose of lynching any person.

"Whoever shall tamper or interfere with or intimidate any witness who has been properly summoned to give testimony in any case of said lynching shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than $1,000 or punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than three years, or both."

Many prominent clergymen are in attendance, among them being Bishop Alexander Walters and Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee, Ala.; Bishop W. B. Turner, of Colorado; Edward E. Brown of Boston, and W. A. Pledger, of Atla

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BOSTON

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AUG 1899

THE END

Of the Anti-Lynching League at Hand.

Predicted Collapse of the Movement.

The end of the Jewett-Baker anti-lynching movement in Boston is at hand.

So say people who are naturally interested in the success or failure of the scheme, and they point to several [illegible] indicating the fate of the movem

Resignations of officials continue, [illegible]mony among the leaders is unknown; public confidence in the scheme is sadly shaken, as shown by the small contributions, and the action of the league last night in voting to confine the attendance at the meetings to members alone, with the idea of keeping out the reporters, will go far to kill any interest that may remain in the organization.

But for the boom the scheme received from the publicity given it by the press the attempt to bring the Bakers north would have utterly failed.

Mrs. Baker seems to have little idea as to who her real friends are. She has a sublime faith in Miss Jewett, but confesses she "cannot understand it all."

Dr. Lucy Brown announces her firm determination to stick to the family in spite of the opposition from without and within, and Miss Jewett appears to be in the situation of the man who "had an elephant on his hands."

Meanwhile the conservative colored element is simply waiting for the predicted collapse of the present scheme. They will not see the family suffer, and are in position to do much for the unfortunate people as soon as they are satisfied that the Bakers and the Bakers only will receive the benefit of their contributions.

The meetings of the anti-lynching league of late have not been calculated to inspire faith in the organization.

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING.

At a meeting of the Lillian Jewett Anti Lynching League held at St. Paul's Baptist church last night, Rev. A. W. Adams secretary of the league, tendered his resignation, giving as his reasons the fact that he had been maligned and misrepresented, that in his opinion the league was not in the frame of mind to stand by its officials, and that the meetings were characterized by "too little seriousness and too much deviltry."

Rev. John Kirk said that he hoped the league would not accept Mr. Adams's resignation. In his opinion an officer [illegible] should not shrink from his duty ause of misrepresentations on the part some fault-finders.

Under the newly adopted constitution Ir. Adams's resignation will have to be ted upon by the executive committee be-ore the league can take action upon it.

About the only business transacted by he league was the adoption of an article onfining attendance at future meetings o members only. This was done with the xpress purpose of keeping the reporters ut.

Dr. Lucy Brown of Charleston, S. C., who accompanied the Baker family to oston, has given to the public a statement explaining her position in the case.

Dr. Brown says in her statement that he came north with the Baker family as he representative of a committee in Charleston, to see that everything in Boston fulfilled the representations to the colored citizens' committee made by Miss ewett when she brought the Bakers orth.

At that time she signed an agreement o pay all expenses of the Bakers until hey see fit to go back to Charleston, including their expenses back, also the expenses of Dr. Brown, "who shall represent he interests of Mrs. Baker for the ministers' union and the hospital training chool."

Dr. Brown says that to her knowledge, 10 has been placed in the Bay State rust Co. to Mrs. Baker's account.

[illegible] that she has been present at meetings where collections have been taken for the benefit of the Bakers, ut has not been asked to assist in counting the receipts.

"My only interest in this matter," said Dr. Brown, "is to see that the articles of agreement entered into by the citizens f Boston through its committee called he 'citizens' committee,' with Miss Jewett nd Mr. Larson as agents, with the committee in Charleston be faithfully kept. This is where I stand."

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Paducah Ky

AUGUST 22 1899

ANOTHER LYNCHING

At Fulton Early Last Sunday Morning —No Excitement.

John, alias "Squab" Bolin, colored was lynched at Fulton early Sunday morning. He was charged with robbing and attemptingto murder a colored section hand near there some time ago. His companion, Henry Stewart, was lynched for participating in the same crime shortly after the occurrence. Bolin was captured Saturday near Milan, Tenn. The train was stopped on the state line and the prisoner taken from the officers by a mob. There was no excitement among the residents, as but few knew of the affair until after daylight.

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BOSTON MASS

AUGUST 2 1899

[illegible] VIEWS [illegible]

a, Miss, Man Predicts Race War as Result of Agitation.

o the Editor of The Globe:

I lived in the New Engl[illegible] States ive or six years, but I was born and raised in Mississippi. The New England people I know to be clever, genial, big hearted, not cold and calculating, as so many southern people think. But I know, also, that they do not and cannot understand the negro problem in the south. It is possible that Miss Jewett is actuated by motives that are a credit to humanity; it is possible that she really wants to help in some way the negro, but I tell you, not in polished and rounded periods, but in straight, homely English, if she were their bitterest enemy, if she desired to hasten the perhaps inevitable race war, she could not take a course that would lead to it quicker than the one she has adopted.

I am one of the white men that deplore the necessity for lynching, and I would not under any condition aid physically or morally in the lynching of any breathing creature, save for one crime—rape. I do not hate the negro, no well-bred southern white man does. On the contrary, those of us who were born just before the war, or during the war, as I was, have a real affection for those of their fathers' negroes and their families, who are living.

I loved my old "mammy," who is living, as I know she loves me. Only last summer, old Aunt Violet, one of our old field negroes, working here in Jackson for Col Holder, state auditor, came to see me, and get "acquainted" with my wife, whom she had never seen. She brought her children and grandchildren, begged me to allow her to introduce herself to Miss Bess (my wife), which she did in this manner:

"Miss Bess, I loves Marse Lee, and his wife n' chillun, and Marse Chollie, his pa never hit me a lick."

After that she was perfectly at home. When we refugeed from yellow fever last summer I went to see Violet and ascertain if she was likely to need anything. She informed me that Col Holder had provided for her probable needs with the exception of one or two little luxuries, such as tobacco, which she used, and these I provided for her. She considered our care of her a duty; so did we.

Do you think this an isolated case, or that we hate these people? Indeed, no. The circumstance was by no means unusual, and there are few families indeed who have not some such tie.

It is the unattached negro who does the raping, and he will always be hanged the moment he is captured. No power on earth can prevent it, but the northern hot heads, with no real understanding of the situation, will in their very eagerness to do a good deed do a horribly wicked one by precipitating a race war which will include the good nd bad, and mean extermination. hat a crime those fanatics are committing they will probably never know. [illegible] negroes arm against us we can[illegible]criminate. I know the good ne[illegible] my neighborhood, but of no [illegible]. I was in the "Clinton riot," [illegible] only a boy. All blacks were ruthlessly killed. It will be the case again if the New England "fool friends" of the negro persist. They do not for a moment imagine that the negroes have a ghost of a show, even if the Massachusetts people, as I am told they threaten to do, shoulder guns and come down here to help. I imagine that the surviving New Englanders who once came here have no very pleasant recollection of their visit.

"The southern white man trained in athletic and many sports, who can ride as soon as he can walk, who can and does shoot quick and straight, who is always willing to risk his life in a fair stand up fight, that always means death to one or the other, hardly cares, 'like the wolf,' whether he meets one sheep or a dozen. The majority of white men are kindly disposed to the negro, help them in every way, when he New Englander would insist on his helping himself, and is really his friend, but the southern white man knows the negro is not his equal, and the negro knows it, too. That negro who behaves himself will be helped and protected in the south; that negro who imagines himself the white man's equal must move on; that negro who commits a "rape" will be hanged, sure—just as he would and should be hung in Boston, if the crime were common there.

If your white women who were isolated on farms or in the suburbs lived in constant dread of those of the race who are brutes, whose embrace is worse to our women than death, then Boston, while it would hate the necessity, would lynch, mass meetings of hysterical women and fool men to the contrary notwithstanding.

Rob L. Willie.

Jackson, Miss, Aug 16.

AUGUST 20 1899

SUPPRESSION OF MOBS.

The Baltimore Sun, in contrasting mobs in the South with those in the North, says "the outbreaks in the South, deplorable as they may be, are sporadic and are generally uprisings against criminals of the worst kind. They do not affect or represent the whole population or any large proportion of any class of the population. Neither do these outbreaks suggest economic dangers that threaten the very foundations of society as at present organized. The South can and will control mob law, but there are under and behind the violence of strikes in the North and West industrial conditions that may become uncontrollable if they are allowed to continue. The problem in these sections is far graver and deeper than that with which the South is taunted."

In the South mob violence can be controlled when the duty of enforcing the law is entrusted to the proper persons. When conservators of the peace are selected on account of their fitness for the position—men who are familiar with the duties required of them and who have the courage to discharge them fearlessly in the right way and at the proper time—the mob is rendered powerless to do any harm. It is not the mob that precipitates the trouble, but the leaders of the mob. These are the men who must be first identified, and when they are known to the peace officers, if the latter are competent to perform their duty, riot and lynching may be easily averted.

This was fully demonstrated in this city on Wednesday night. In most cases of mob excitement the authorities usually call upon bystanders to assist them in dispersing the crowd. This was not done in Little Rock. The fellows who were inciting the mob were promptly arrested and one of them was placed in jail. In former days the fire department was called out and streams of water through two-inch nozzles were played upon the crowd, which generally had the effect of cooling the ardor of the would-be rioters.

In this city the simplest plan of all was adopted and it proved effective. Not a head was cracked nor a drop of blood spilled. Nearly all the law-abiding citizens of Little Rock were asleep while this excitement was going on, and when they read in Thursday's Gazette the report of the affair they were liberal in their praise of the officers who had so manfully performed their duty.

The lesson of Wednesday night will not be lost upon those who have a thirst for blood and whose ambition is to lead and encourage a mob to do violence. It will have a tendency to curb their desire to override the law and disgrace the community which tolerates them. The officers of the law, and the good people of this town who are behind them, will see that the policy adopted by the sheriff of this county on Wednesday night to suppress the mob spirit shall be enforced in all future cases of this kind.

AUGUST 15 1899

THE TALLULAH LYNCHINGS.

The lynching of five Italians in Tallulah La., may not prove to be such a trifling episode after all. The representatives of the Italian government are very active and determined, and they are accumulating a bordereau of facts that put a very ugly face on the unfortunate affair. The first news sent out was that five Italians were lynched for the wanton murder of Dr Hodge. Investigation proves this to be wholly untrue. Mr. Norman Walker, editor-in-chief of the Times-Democrat, of New Orleans, has taken the trouble to make a personal investigation and his report can be believed, implicitly. According to Mr. Walker and other reliable investigators the Defatta brothers owned some goats that disturbed Dr. Hodges, who shot and killed one of the animals. The Italians did or said nothing. Not content with this, Dr. Hodges would swagger by the Defattas' door to "bulldoze the dagos," and on the occasion of the shooting assaulted one of the Defatta brothers and was beating him over the head with a pistol when the other Defatta brother rushed up with a weapon and slightly wounded the doctor.

This enraged the populace [illegible] Defatta brothers were set upon [illegible] mob and lynched. Among the crowd [illegible] rushed up when the firing began were three other Italians who had no more to do with the trouble than the man in the moon; but, because they were of the same nationality, they also were lynched.

The national government will have some trouble in placating the Italians on this statement of facts and unless Louisiana punishes the lynchers it may come to pass that the Federal government may seek authority to deal with such cases. The national government alone can deal with a foreign State, and it will soon tire of footing the bills without having something to say concerning the punishment of those who contract the debts.

The Italians are thrifty, industrious, keen and economical and they accumulate property rapidly because they live cheaply and spend nothing. This excites the jealous anger of the shiftless and less self-denying among the natives who hail with delight an opportunity to wreak vengeance on the foreigners.

This promiscuous murdering of people because they are guilty of the crime of taking care of what money they make is a serious matter and it must be dealt with vigorously and suppressed.

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CHA[illegible] W.Va

AUGUST 19 1899

SOUTHERN LYNCHINGS.

Our people are shocked and whisper to one another, who will be the next victim? When the savage Indian burned the homes and tomahawked the women and children our forefathers pursued them by day and by night, and had their revenge. We have a people among us many of whom are worse than savages, and every man among us who is loyal to his wife or mother or sister or daughter is an avenger of blood, and should never stop until the brute is caught and slain. For such there are no cities of refuge and no horns of the altar for him to lay hold of. This is one crime that makes a man an outlaw, and the people have no fear of provoking the vengeance of God. Let Governors proclaim in their perfunctory fashion—let preachers and judges speak ex-cathedra from the pulpit and the bench, our people will lynch a brute as soon as they can catch him, and it is no sign of lawlessnes, either. If you wish to hear the truth ynchings-1899 II

Discussions.

just sound the common people—the country people, the working people, who live in the peril of these outrages—the people who are too poor to move to towns or cities—the people who are of all people the most obedient to law—the people who serve on our juries and work the roads, and nurse their sick neighbors and bury their dead, and who gather at the humble church on the Sabbath day and worship God. These are the lynchers for this particular crime and always will be. If a thoughtless, reckless element joins them it cannot be helped.—Bill Arp in Home and Farm.

Gazette
Charleston
West Virginia
August 19, 1899

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Raleigh NC

AUGUST 20 1899

A NEGRO ON LYNCHIN

Isaac Smith Says Agitatio Increases the Crime.

The Well Known Negro Legislat Speaks Out Boldly About the Meetings North Among the Members of His Race.

"Prof." Isaac H. Smith, the negro representative from Craven, who was a conspicuous member of the legislature while in session here last winter has addressed himself to the people of the State by use of the circular.

The "Professor" is always interesting, but his thoughts on this occasion are worthy of more than circular position, so The Post takes pleasure in giving part of them to the public.

Isaac addresses his remarks, which are written in his inimitable and characteristic style, "to whom it may concern." "Prof." Smith writes as follows:

"To Whom This May Concern:

"The newspapers of the country tell us that there will be a great gathering of Negro leaders in Chicago, Ill. Aug. 17th, 18th and 19th, at Bethel Church.

"Topics to be elucidated and discussed:

"1. Business Enterprises of the Race and how to foster them.

"2. Report of Immigration Bureau.

"3. Report of Legislative Bureau.

"4. How shall the Council be sustained?

"5. Phases of Work-Disfranchises.

"6. Convict Lease System.

"7. Lynch Law in America.

"8. Hardship of Colored Laborers who are transported from the South to work in Northern mines.

"9. Best system of Education Needed for the Race.

"10. Moral Training—Its Needs and Methods.

"11. Home Training.

"12. Afro-American Daily.

"IN ANSWER TO ABOVE.

"1. No man on earth is capable of intelligently discussing this subject who has not spent at least ten years of his life in business and succeeded.

"2. No man can make so correct a report on this subject as that great and good man, Booker T. Washington, as when he said to the Colored Race South, 'Cast your bucket where you are.'

"3. The more agitation from you the more the race will suffer.

"4. After prayer, adjourn and go home.

"5. Your agitation on this matter as in the past can do the race no good.

"6. After you have exhausted your finest and best talents the system will go right on.

"7. Your agitation increases the crime of lynching.

"8. You could soften that hardship by giving these laborers something to do in the South, put in vogue by the leaders.

"9. One that educates heart and hands.

"10. Moral training belongs strictly to the parental government and leaders living up to what they speak publicly.

"11. Let parents, guardians, teachers and preachers unite.

"12. Such a paper could hardly live, and if it did, it would prove a curse to the Race, for the reason that a few of the same old bosses would control its columns."

Under the heading, "Thirty-four Years Race on the Road," "Prof." Smith makes the following sound observations:

"1. From a religious standpoint in the sum total the Race has wrought wonders.

"2. In politics the race has retrograded and done nothing.

"3. In morals the heart is right but the head is wrong.

"4. To live up to our word, there is room for great improvement.

"5. Never can we be a people until a majority of the men and women of the Race understand, if their word is bad, then their soul is likewise bad.

"6. The whites in the South are good to their former slaves, and if the two Races proper could be let alone by agitators, within the Colored race, both races in our Southland would live happily.

"It should be remembered that it is very wrong in any set of colored men to hold meetings in any section of this country, saving and excepting in the Southland itself, and condemn the acts, wrongs and doings of the Southern white man, as to their treatment of the race; when as a matter of fact certain ones within the race are the origin of all our troubles. You should be fair and truthful, you should remember there is no more lynching in the South than in other sections of the country, if you take into consideration the crimes committed that call for the lynching and where committed.

"If in the South there are one hundred crimes committed to one in the North and other sections of the country; and if there be one lynching in the North and other sections of the country to one hundred in the South why not say and proclaim it to the world that the Colored race is treated as well in the South as those in other parts of the country, and that the South is the home of the brave the home of the free, and the place of law and order? These agitators, if let alone, will defame the South. You stop that bad fellow from committing unbearable crimes and lynching will stop and cease forever. Remember always that when a fellow can't go to any part of the country and live in peace, happiness and serene quietude, the fault is in the fellow and not in that particular locality."

Wings – 1899
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PRES

NEW YORK

AUGUST 25 1899

MORE EXCITEMENT IN GEORGIA, WITH NEGROES AT BOTTOM OF IT

Colored Mob, Gathered to Prevent What Was Thought to Be Intended Lynching, Dispersed by Militia, While Mass Meeting of Whites Threatens to Clean Out Outlaw Band.

Special to The Press.

DARIEN, Ga., Aug. 24.—Nearly forty negroes are imprisoned in the jail here to-night as a result of the demonstration yesterday against the removal of Henry Delegal, a negro criminal. The negroes learned that Delegal was to be removed to Savannah, and got the idea into their heads that he was to be lynched.

Four hundred of them, armed in every conceivable manner, surrounded the prison and swore that Delegal should not be removed. They became threatening, stopped wagons and committed acts of impudence until the authorities called upon the Governor for aid.

In the mean time the wives and female friends of the rioters were encouraging them in every possible manner, calling them heroes and goading them on by saying "no to let po' white trash" ride over them. The arrival of the militia overawed the negroes, and this morning the task of arresting the rioters was begun. Every negro found armed was arrested, and thirty-five now are behind the bars, with warrants issued for seventy-five or a hundred more.

The soldiers are still here, although the courage of the mob is broken, and no more trouble is anticipated. The only danger that will develop will come when the rioters are placed on trial.

Special to The Press.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 24.—The wildest excitement seen here for years was displayed at a mass meeting to-night in Hephzibah, a little village eighteen miles from Augusta. For months a gang of outlaws has been terrorizing that section, robbing, burning and intimidating farmers. Three prominent citizens, Fryer, Murphy and Allen, have been making efforts to break up the gang. Each has received threatening letters.

Allen's store was robbed, and for this and the letters Lewis Hardwick, Willis and Francis McGahee, all colored, and David Phillip, white, have been arrested. They confessed.

This morning the stores of all three prosecutors in the case were consumed by fire. Nearly every voter in the County was present at the meeting, and if the outlaws had been caught, it is probable that they would have been lynched. Although circumstances pointed to the guilt of the prisoners, those at the meeting decided to wait. Large rewards have been offered for the arrest of the offenders. Those who know the feeling of those living in this district are watching matters with interest, and will not be surprised at any turn that matters may take. Those arrested have been sent to Augusta for safe-keeping.

CHICAGO ILL

AUGUST 20 1899

CLOSES IN A TUMULT

The Afro-American Convention Adopts Radical Resolutions.

CLASH OF FACTIONS

President Is Criticised for Not Condemning Lynching.

Attack on Booker T. Washington by the Rev. R. C. Ransom—Address to the Public.

The Afro-American convention at Bethel African Methodist Episcopal church came to a tumultuous close yesterday, the adoption of a set of resolutions, an address to the public, and the election of officers being the principal business transacted. The conservative element of the convention, which made itself felt in the committee on resolutions by shelving resolutions of a radical character, could not prevent the clash of the two opposing factions in the closing hours. The convention came to an end after the election of officers had been held, although the delegates from Illinois and their supporters made a strong but ineffectual fight against the officers recommended by the committee.

Early in the day there was also a bitter fight over the adoption of the resolutions, the administration supporters, led by T. T. Allain and Major Buckner of Chicago, opposing particularly one of the resolutions criticising President McKinley for his silence up the subject of lynch law. In the morning session the Rev. R. C. Ransom of Bethel African Methodist Episcopal church attempted to create a sentiment against Booker T. Washington, the noted educator of Tuskegee university, for absenting himself from the convention. Mr. Ransom denounced Mr. Washington as cowardly and took him to task severely for being present in the city and not coming to the convention.

The matter arose over a request received from Mrs. Washington that her name be taken from the list of speakers at the banquet held at the Sherman house last night. One of the delegates moved that the request be granted and this brought forth the outbreak from Mr. Ransom. Most of the leaders of the convention happened to be absent at the time and did not learn of the attack made by Mr. Ransom until later. As soon as it became generally known the members of the convention acted promptly and expressed their confidence in and respect for Mr. Washington, in the following resolution:

"The newspaper statement has been made that the Afro-American council this morning denounced the action and work of Booker T. Washington. One cannot judge the opinion of a whole body by the intemperate and ill-timed speeches of a few. We honor Booker T. Washington and his work, and the Afro-American council hereby bids him godspeed in his noble efforts."

Resolutions Adopted.

At 11 o'clock the business of the convention was opened by the report of the committee on resolutions. The committee reported the following set of resolutions, which were subsequently adopted:

"The Afro-American council, in annual convention assembled, recognizing the grave crisis which this country has reached, and desiring, with all good citizens, the highest welfare of this our common fatherland, recommends and indorses the following resolutions:

"1. Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States government to see to it that the life and property of its citizens are not taken from them without due process of law, and to this end we solemnly demand such national and constitutional legislation as shall at least secure as great protection from mob violence to American citizens as is today afforded citizens of foreign countries resident here. We affirm that the widespread crime of lynching and intimidating persons accused of law breaking without affording them judge, jury, or legal trial is an offense against civilization, which demands punishment, and we believe that it lies in the power of Congress to enact such repressive legislation as shall prevent justice in America from becoming a by-word and a mockery.

"2. Resolved, That we deeply deplore the prevalence of crime in this land, and we heartily condemn the thief and the murderer, the despoiler of homes and the degrader of womanhood, be he white or black, high or low.

"3. Resolved, That the attitude of trades unions and nearly all forms of organized labor toward negro workingmen is both short-sighted and cruel. The divine right to work ought not to be taken from any people; we recommend that a committee be appointed to wait upon the labor leaders and the national industrial commission and seek by every effort to bring about between white and black laborers that spirit of fraternity and co-operation which is to the best interests of both.

President McKinley Criticised.

"4. Resolved, That we are heartily grieved that the President of the United States and those in authority have not from time to time used their high station to voice the best conscience of the Nation in regard to mob violence and the fair treatment of justly deserving men. It is not right that American citizens should be despoiled of life and liberty while the Nation looks [illegible] tly on, or that soldiers who with conspicuous bravery offered their lives for the country should have their promotion result in practical dismission from the army.

"5. Resolved, That we especially recommend that negroes enter into business life and seek to become factors in the industrial development of America, and this council desires especially to extend to mechanics, merchants, and inventors all possible aid and encouragement.

"6. Resolved, That the determination of some persons to base the right of suffrage in the South on race, rather than on intellig

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J. C. Napier declared that the colored people could not by appealing to the President or Congress, or by criticizing either, secure the rights to which their citizenship entitled them. He said that an instance of this was shown in the attempt to pass the civil rights bill. He stated that the only method by which the negro may secure his rights is by making his and the white man's interests identical, so that the white men will deal with him as another white man. He thought that Mr. McKinley had shown his attitude on the lynching question by his prompt action while he was Governor of Ohio, when an attempt was made to lynch a negro at Washington Court House.

When the vote was taken the substitute was lost and the full set of resolutions adopted.

Election of Officers.

The election of officers occupied considerable time, owing to objections raised at so many bishops being given important positions. The officers finally elected were as follows: President, Bishop Alexander Walters, New Jersey; secretary, Ida Wells Barnett, Chicago; first vice president, Bishop H. M. Turner, Georgia; second vice president, Bishop George H. White, North Carolina; third vice president, Bishop G. W. Clinon, North Carolina; fourth vice president, Bishop J. R. Harris, North Carolina; fifth vice president, Bishop L. H. Holsey, Texas; sixth vice president, C. J. Perry, Philadelphia; seventh vice president, T. Thomas Fortune, New York; eighth vice president, the Rev. R. C. Ransom, Chicago; ninth vice president, Bishop B. W. Arnett, Wilberforce university; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Julia Layton, Washington; assistant secretary, F. L. Magee, Minnesota; reasurere, John W. Thompson, New York; financial secretary, J. E. Bruce, New York; chaplain, the Rev. A. J. Carey, Illinois.

Address to the Public.

The convention then re-elected the heads of the several bureaus and the report of the committee on the address to the public was then read and adopted. The report was as follows:

"The National Afro-American council, in convention assembled, makes the following ss to the people of the United States:

e point with pride to the growth and na- development of our country; to the she occupies among the sisterhood of ns; to the principles she proclaims for e and fair play, and to the doctrine she nnounced that 'governments derive their owers from the consent of the governed.' gratulate ourselves upon the fact that lored people have never done anything retard the progress of the United States, but have always defended her honor, whether assailed by foes within or by enemies from without; that the flag intrusted to our keeping has been never allowed to trail in the dust; that in all the battles in which this Nation has been engaged, from Lexington to Santiago, the colored man has proved himself to be a good and valiant soldier, and the equal of any man in arms, according to his oppo

"Through all the dark and cruel days of slavery he never raised his hand against the government, and since he became a citizen of the United States he has proved himself to be worthy of the new condition in which he finds himself. His progress has no parallel in the history of the world. Coming out of slavery empty-handed, and ignorant even as to the alphabet of the language he attempted to speak; hindered and hedged about by proscriptive laws and race prejudice; born of a previous condition, and opposed at every step by the sharpest competition of an Anglo-Saxon civilization, he has forged his way to the front, until today he stands the peer of any man in America. Thirty-six years ago he had nothing. Now he owns property amounting to $940,000,000; he has 20,000 graduates from colleges and academies; he has raised $15,000,000 for the education of his people; he raises almost the entire cotton and rice crops of the South, and the greater portion of the sugar cane; he has always been the substantial labor element in the South, and he is now doing very commendable work in the factories at the North. In no instance can it be pointed out that the colored people of the United States have undertaken to interfere with the rights of other people, or to molest them in the enjoyment of their freedom. The colored brother has observed the golden rule in that he concedes unto others what he maintains for himself; he upholds the doctrine taught by the declaration of indenpendence as he defends the faith delivered unto the saints. The constitution of the United States is to him the bedrock upon which is founded all true civilization, and he wants it enforced in its entirety. He seeks and asks no favor play, and this he demands. himself in line with the best of the present day, d he now as to speak for himself, and to present his case to the American people. Having complied with every condition which our civilization imposes upon him, he asks that that civilization guarantee to him immunity from outrage and wrong in the exercise of his rights as an American citizen, and in the enjoyment of his freedom as a member of society.

Demand Proofs of Superiority.

"So long as the rights of the humblest citizen are trampled upon with impunity civilization fails of its purpose and the ends of government are subverted. Men do not respect institutions that are not potential in scope and execution. Paper blockades are not recognized in the laws of nations, nor are they respected by the powers of the world. To receive recognition they must be effective in execution. In every walk of life men want the thing offered to be a perfect sample as a pattern of what is to follow. The white people of this country claim to be superior to the colored brethren, and the colored brother demands proof of that superiority. The first condition of a superior nature is its consideration for the weak and the humble. Did the slaveholder comply with that condition when he separated husband and wife, violated the sanctity of the colored man's fireside, and tore the helpless babe from its mother's breast and sold him for sordid gold to distant parts? What wrong had the black man done him? What wrong does the black man do him now?

"Another condition of superiority is 'to suffer long and be patient.' Had half the insults and outrages heaped upon the colored people of this country by the whites of a certain section been visited by the colored people of that section upon the whites the land had hardly been able to contain the graves of the dead. For two hundred and fifty years the colored women of the South were outraged by the white men of that section, and the mixed blood in our population is largely due to that fact. They were then sowing the seed, and now they are reaping the whirlwind. When their white men were away fighting to dethrone the stars and stripes and to erect in its stead the emblem of the Southern Confederacy we had their women at our mercy, and could have slain and ruined them, but our superior nature asserted itself, and not a hair of their heads was harmed. On which side of the balance should the superiority be placed?

"At the close of the civil war the colored man had no schools and colleges; today he has fully 200 institutions for higher education; the best colleges and universities are open to him, and the public institutions in which he is permitted to be educated run high up into the thousands. He has demonstrated his capability for education, and as a student in our Northern colleges he has proved himself to be second to none. In the Senate of the United States, in our National House of Representatives, on the bench and before the bar, in the chair as a college professor, in the editorial sanctum, in the world as a man of letters, in the pulpit, in the medical profession, in the industrial walks of life, in the exacting and difficult department of surgery, and in the arts and sciences, and as a sweet singer of Zion the colored man has shown that under like conditions he is capable of producing the same results as are produced by men of other races. Whenever the test has been made the colored man has never been shown to be the inferior. Men look with wonder and amazement at the genius and ingenuity displayed in the plan and construction of the Brooklyn bridge. They regard that bridge as the result of a wonderful piece of engineering, but they forget that the first bridge spanning our navigable waters was constructed by a colored engineer by the name of Delts. 'Oh, why do the white men f

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"Far be it from race in the United St department of life, and we condemn unsparingly every act of violence or outrage committed by any colored man against anybody whomsoever, be he black or be he white, and we pledge ourselves to do all in our power as citizens of the United States to bring before the bar of justice every perpetrator of wrong or outrage. We appeal to our people on the farms and the plantations of the South, or wherever they may be found, to so conduct themselves in their relations with one another and toward the other race, that they may avoid even the appearance of evil doing, and having done everything to merit justice and fair treatment, we appeal unto the American people and the God of nations to protect us in the exercise of our rights as citizens and members of society.

Mob Violence Condemned.

"The race problem in America is not with the colored people. The white people make the problem, and they must solve it. Colored men do no lynching. To stop lynching the lynchers must be brought to terms, and they are all white. They need regeneration, and that work must be accomplished by some force or agency other than those operating in our civilization at the present time. We are drifting into anarchy. Day by day the lawless spirit of the mob becomes more defiant. But yesterday, as it were, the so-called best elements of Alexandria, Va.—the mayor standing in their midst, without ordering the arrest even of one man, though all, or at least most of them, were well known to him—immolated on the altar of race hatred almost in front of the church where George Washington was wont to worship, and under the shadow of the capitol, a helpless victim, because it was alleged that he chased a little white girl. This act was not done by the so-called rough elements in the backwoods of Georgia, or the rice swamps of South Carolina, or in the canebrakes of Louisiana, but in the ancient city of Alexandria, which borders on the national capital of the great American people. The specter of that murdered man now hovers over that city, and the inhabitants thereof are frightened by the stir of a mouse. They sent to Richmond for Winchesters, but Winchesters cannot shoot to death nor lull to sleep the voice of outraged justice crying from the ground. The lynch law is a national sin, and national sins are punished by national calamities, because there is no punishment for nations in the hereafter. How to put an to mob violence is not a theory which uld concern the colored people alone, but s a condition which confronts the American ple, and sooner or later civilization will upon them to meet it. The lynching of Italians in the state of Louisiana may ng about international complications, and certainly ought to cause the arrest and ishment of all who were engaged in the petration of the crime. Our government is own in international law as an entity, a ate, a sovereign power, and it cannot escape e responsibility of affording protection to ll persons within its borders on the plea that he outrage was committed in a part of the nion and the rest of the Union is powerless act. That would pervert the mathematical w and make the part greater than the whole. have abiding confidence in the ability of government to act in every instance, and call upon those in authority to exercise eir power under the constitution for the tection of the life and property of everydy within the jurisdiction of the United ates.

Ask Equal Chance with Whites.

"As American citizens we expect to rece e same treatment that is accorded other izens of the republic, and we are willing to ar our share of the responsibilities. We ask at colored men in the military service of the United States be given an equal chance with the whites to fight for their country, and to al are alike the emoluments of victory.

for the appointment al commission to inquire into the ion of the colored people in the United States; that we be given a fair representation in the taking of the next census of the United States, not only in the clerical force and among the minor employes in the office, but on the board of supervisors, and among the special agents; that at least one member of our race be appointed on the board of commissioners to the Paris exposition; that a bill be passed by the next Congress appropriating $20,000 as an indemnity to the Baker family of Lake City, S. C., and that the Department of Justice use all of the resources at its command to bring the assassins of Postmaster Baker to justice; that Congress be asked to so amend the revised statutes of the United States as to place beyond quibble the authority of the general government to act at once in the case of lynchings.

"We further recommend that our people use all honorable means at their disposal to cultivate a friendly feeling among the races in this country; that patriotism be taught in each local Afro-American council, and that good citizenship be the watchword in every home, and around every fireside where colored people are assembled."

Confusion at Adjournment.

The several state delegations named their representatives upon the executive committee, those from Illinois being Cyrus Adams, Professor Byrd, and Mrs. J. Graw Lucas. The convention finally took an adjournment amid scenes of confusion, owing to the impatience of the Illinois delegates at some of Bishop Walters' rulings.

Upon the incident of the Rev. Mr. Ransom condemning Booker T. Washington, Professor W. E. B. Dubois had this to say: "The this gathering was not represented at all in the remarks of Mr. Ransom, and I deeply regret that anything of the kind took place. Nearly every one in the convention is also of my opinion, and I should be very sorry if it went out to the world that this convention had said anything detrimental to one of the greatest men of our race. The words spoken were ill-timed and foolish, and this convention has done all it can when it utterly repudiates such sentiments."

The first annual conference of the National Afro-American council came to a close last night with a banquet tendered to the visiting delegates by the local council, given at the Sherman house. More than 100 delegates were present, and toasts were responded to as follows: "Our Guests," the Rev. Reverdy C. Ransom; "Our Hosts," Edward E. Brown, Boston, Mass.; "Our Common Cause," Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, president of the National Federation of Colored Women; "Lights and Shadows of Race Life," Professor W. E. B. DuBois, Atlanta university, Atlanta, Ga.; "Character Building," Mrs. Booker T. Washington, Tuskegee, Ala.; "Our Soldiers," Colonel John R. Marshall; "Looking Ahead," the Rt. Rev. Alexander Walters, president of the National Afro-American council; "Till We Meet Again," Mrs. Ida B. Wells-Barnett. Mrs. Wells-Barnett presided over the meeting.

JOURNAL

BOSTON MASS

AUGUST 24 1899

If any confirmation were needed of the Journal's recent editorial statement that the so-called "Colored National League," which holds President McKinley responsible for the Southern lynchings, "represents only an insignificant fraction of the colored citizens of Massachusetts," an be found in the size of the gathering summoned Tuesday night to "denounce" the Journal's editorial statement. Less than forty persons appeared, and their orators proceeded to fall out so vociferously among themselves that the proposed denunciatory resolutions were clean forgotten! One excitable individual accused the Journal of favoring the retirement of Senator Hoar, "because he was not in sympathy with the President." This is pure humbug. Once last winter and again this summer the Journal has said that if Senator Hoar were now a candidate for re-election he would receive every Republican vote in the Massachusetts Legislature. So he would. The Republican Party is nothing if not fair and tolerant. Its example in this respect is earnestly to be commended to the Colored National League.

STANDARD,

Anaconda Mont

AUG 20 1899

Race Against Race.

IT is a hopeless, pessimistic view that Professor Churchill, one of the ablest leaders of his race, takes of the future of the negro. "When the gray-haired veterans who followed General Lee's tattered banners have passed away the negroes' best friends will have gone, for the negro got more out of slavery than they did." Gradual extermination, in their struggle for existence with the Anglo-Saxon, is their inevitable fate.

That the race conflict of blacks and whites is fast reaching an acute crisis in the South, cannot be denied. The news columns of the press for the last few months show that the Palmetto auto da fe has had no apparent effect in decreasing negro outrage and brutality. Upon the contrary, there has been a decided increase in outbreaks of crime and lynchings have been chronicled with monotonous regularity.

Those whose lives have been spent north of the Mason and Dixon line can form no adequate conception of the situation, and political sentiments or commendable sympathy for a weak race bias their judgment of facts. Think for a moment what it must be to live in hourly dread of some outrage worse than death to wife, sister or daughter! Is it at all strange that after one of these too frequent brutal assaults men lose their reason and thirst for blood?

Conceive, again, an educated, vigorous race, small in number by the domination of an ill ferior race urged on by agitator motive is plunder and whose inspi tion is hatred bred of two centuries o wrong!

That is the situation in a nutshell—ugly as these two truths may be. The bestial attack upon the sanctity of the home embitters the race struggle of Caucasian against Negrito. It is the testimony of history—testimony which has its sanction in biology—that no two races can live together harmoniously. It must be either slavery or such conditions as will permit the assimilation of one by the other, the weak by the strong. Neither one nor the other can be made the solution of the Southern race problem. Slavery is abolished and American whites cannot marry negroes without loss of caste. Nothing is left but a struggle in which the extermination of the weaker will lead to the survival of the fittest.

It should be put down as a fundamental fact, the postulate from which all intelligent discussion of the problem should proceed, that the white man will not tolerate the rule of an inferior race, the Caucasian will not take his laws from the Negrito or Mongolian. In spite of the abstractions of political ethics, the white man will find a way to rule and, if necessary, will fight for his heritage of superiority.

The Southern whites had their taste of negro rule in the days of reconstruction, when plundering carpetbaggers and ignorant negroes sent state after state reeling in bankruptcy, from which several have not yet recovered.

It was a criminal folly to endow the negro with rights and powers which he knew not how to use, and it was the seedtime of a harvest of wrongs to both white and black.

Wherever it has been tried negro supremacy means retrogression and ultimate barbarism. In parts of the black belt and on the Carolina islands, where the negro has been left to himself, he has slipped back almost to African savagery and forgotten even the rudiments of civilization. In Hayti and Santo Domingo it is no better. They have had their chance and made it a failure. To permit the affairs of the Southern states to be controlled by a retrogressive race would be a crime against civilization. Ultimate extermination or deportation, as Professor Churchill predicts, is the final and only solution.

ichings—1899
Discussions.

Northern Press.

CALL

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

AUGUST 13 1899

LYNCHINGS IN THE SOUTH.

OUT of the fearful lynchings which have followed one another with such rapidity in the South of late there has come at least one good result. The appalling nature of some of these terrible offenses against law and humanity has startled the intelligence of the Southern people with a fea their States may be drifting back to barbarism, and from the Potomac to the Rio Grande the more earnest leaders, white and black, are busily engaged in discussing the evil, with a view to finding some prompt and adequate remedy.

It is significant of the earnestness of the new phase of the discussion that lynching is no longer justified offhand on the ground that it is the natural and proper retaliation of the white man upon the negro who assaults a white woman. The Southern people are now aware the toleration shown to lynchers in cases of that kind has prompted the lawless and rowdy element in the South to resort to it on almost any kind of provocation, and to carry it to the extreme of savage cruelty. As a consequence the plea in defense of lynching is but little heard of late. It is now almost universally conceded to be an evil, and the trend of the debate is toward devising means for its suppression.

Many of the leading men among the negroes have given up the problem in flat despair. At a recent meeting of the council of elders of the African Methodist Episcopal church of Georgia and Alabama a resolution was adopted setting forth the deplorable condition of the negroes in the Southern States, and a committee was appointed to petition Congress to appropriate $100,000,000 to subsidize a line of steamships between the United States and Africa to facilitate negro emigration to that continent.

The whites are naturally more hopeful. It is not in the nature of the American white man to despair in the face of any kind of governmental problem. It is asserted by some of the speakers and the writers on the subject that the practice of lynching has sprung up in the South largely because of the law's delay and the inefficiency of the courts. An elaborate array of statistics has been published in leading Southern papers showing that of the number of persons indicted for murder comparatively few are convicted, and the conclusion is drawn that the people resort to lynching in the case of great crimes because hey have no confidence in the courts.

At a recent meeting of the Georgia Chautauqua ociety at Barnesville the Hon. Dupont Guerry of acon disputed the charge made against the courts nd declared: "Those who have so much to say bout legal technicalities are either demagogues or gnoramuses who do not know a technicality from a great constitutional provision." Mr. Guerry argued, however, that since it is clear the people demand a swifter process of law, it would be better to provide it than to submit to the alternative of lynching.

By way of bringing the issue in a definite form before the people the speaker submitted the outlines of a bill providing for prompt justice. According to the Atlanta Constitution, the bill continues the organization of the Grand Jury from one term to another, makes it a conservator of the peace, and requires it to serve at called terms of court; provides that witnesses may be summoned at once to attend called terms, and for appointment of counsel in advance and for trial at that term if parties can get ready; provides for immediate hearing of motion of new trial, immediate bill of exceptions, and immediate hearing in Supreme Court.

A bill of the kind providing for what may be called a "shortcut" trial in times of popular excitement may not be as good as the safeguarded trials to which we are accustomed, but it is better than lynch law. It is to be hoped the Georgians will try it. Certainly some organization is needed to conserve the peace and promote good order in the lynch-ridden counties of the State, and a Grand Jury might well be assigned the task.

TRIBUNE

NEW YORK

AUGUST 28 1899

TWO VIEWS OF NEGRO PROGRESS.

The Scriptural warning that a prophet is ikely to enjoy least honor among his own peo le seems to have been verified to a greater or less degree in the experiences of Professor Booker T. Washington at the recent meeting of the Afro-American National Council. This body, which numbers among its members many negro leaders of prominence both in politics and in religion, met at Chicago last week to consider the many violent manifestations of prejudice with which the black race has had to contend recently in certain parts of the Union, and to discuss the advisability of combating them through an appeal for some sort of legislative intervention at Washington. In particular, the council was eager to abate the abuses of Southern mob law, and it was prepared to urge Congress to declare lynching a special crime against Federal authority, punishable by death on conviction in a United States court. Professor Washington was in Chicago last week, and was asked to attend the sessions of the council. On learning, however, that the leaders of that body were disposed to commend political agitation as a means of lightening the disabilities, social and personal, under which the negro labors in the South, the eminent head of the Tuskegee Institute frankly declined to enter the conference. Thereupon resolutions were passed by the council denouncing him as a "traitor" to the interests of the negro race, and the name of his wife, who was present in the council as a delegate, was voted off the rolls. To the credit of the cooler heads in the body, these hasty resolutions were subsequently rescinded, and Professor Washington was finally declared to have the best wishes of the council in his admirable educational work.

The incident emphasizes, however, the diametrically divergent views held by negro leaders themselves of the race's true attitude toward the conditions which seem at present to block its progress. To lift the burdens of prejudice and inequality imposed upon the negro in America one group of leaders would invoke the artificial aid of statutes and injunctions. From the harshness of local laws it would appeal to the sheltering intervention of the Federal Government. It would depend upon centralized power to restore political privileges denied by the States; upon National law to prevent the infraction through mob violence of the admitted legal rights of the citizen. It would attain through political agitation in and out of Congress that public and personal status which has never yet been yielded to the negro in any Southern community through kindly interest or frank goodwill.

Professor Washington, as is well known, inclines to another solution of the problem of race progress. In his view, any permanent advancement must come from exertions and influences within rather than without the negro household. To him political agitation is the barrenest field to which the progressive American negro can turn his efforts. The disabilities which overwhelm him in Southern States can be lifted, and should be lifted, not by aid from without, but by internal sacrifice and achievement. Progress in morals, in education and in industry, according to Professor Washington's theory, will alone establish the negro on that substantial footing of equality with the white in citizenship—at present totally denied—which is the final aim of both its wise and foolish Afro-American leaders. No one who is familiar with existing conditions in the South can doubt which is the saner or more rational of these two contrasting schemes of progress presented to the American negro. Professor Washington's has certainly behind it the convincing weight both of historical experience and of common sense. "I am sustained," he said the other day, in reply to his Chicago critics, "by "the knowledge that I enjoy the confidence, the "sympathy and the respect of the most thoughtful members of the Afro-American race." He might have gone still further, and asserted with equal justice that his untiring efforts to stimulate his own people to self-help, self-knowledge and self-control have won the admiration and approval of every sincere and hopeful student of the race problem in the United States.

From REPUBLICAN
Springfield Mass

Date AUG 23 1899

The Negro Here to Stay.

The national Afro-American council met ast week at Chicago under depressing ircumstances. There has been within the past 12 months a marked revival of white prejudice and contempt for the colored race. Lynchings have been more numerous and fiendish than ever. The disfranchisement of the negro is the object of a serious movement in the South, and finds support in northern places where it could not have been found a year ago. Some persons have even dared to advocate the withholding of education from the negro, and their words find a hearing in the North as well as the South. And others, filled with a smattering of the doctrine of struggle and natural selection as applied to human society, have been bawling from the housetops of the doom of the colored races and of the divine mission of the whites to kick them off the earth.

We can hardly wonder, therefore, that the negro leaders in convention at Chicago spoke hotly and cried in burning words for justice—bare justice, as against the menace of a new movement to reduce the race to a state of political as well as social subjection. The address to the public prepared by Bishop Turner and others asks no more for the blacks than the rights accorded to the humblest white citizens, and the opportunity to prove the negro's worth and right to recognition. It recounts the wonderful progress made by the blacks since emancipation—their acquisition of property, starting with nothing, now amounting to nearly a billion dollars, their academies and colleges, from which 20,000 colored youth have graduated, their churches and their industrial advance, and from this demonstration it justly turns to the whites with the rebuke: "The white 'people of this country claim to be superior 'to the colored brother, and the colored 'brother demands proof of that superiority. 'The first attribute of a superior nature 'is its consideration for the weak and the 'humble."

There was much strong feeling displayed in the discussions and reflected in the resolutions. President McKinley was the subject of many denunciatory resolutions which finally were boiled down into the following and adopted:—

Resolved, That we are heartily grieved that the president of the United States and those in authority have not from time to time used their high station to voice the best conscience of the nation in regard to mob violence and the fair treatment of justly deserving men. It is not right that American citizens should be despoiled of life and liberty while the nation looks silently on, or that soldiers who, with conspicuous bravery, offer their lives for their try should have their promotion result in practical dismissal from the army.

It was fair, doubtless, to criticise the president for refusing to appoint a representative of the black race on the industrial commission, but under the law his hands are tied respecting mob violence against the negro within the states, and cannot even remotely be held responsible.

The other resolutions refer to lynchings as an offense against civilization which the United States government should take in hand; they deplore crime among the black people and indorse all lawful measures for its suppression; they speak of the attitude of labor unions toward the negro as short-sighted and cruel; denounce the southern movement to base the right of suffrage on race rather than intelligence and property as un-American and bound to bear bitter fruit; and, finally, they declare an unalterable determination through all manly means "to vindicate our privileges and 'fulfil our duties right here in the land of 'our birth"—and not in some other land whither the whites may choose to deport them.

The negro will remain in our midst, and brutal white arrogance and pride will not easily crowd him back into a position of servitude or semi-servitude. The problem is one of our own creation and will have to be met in a very different spirit from that now rampant, which assumes that destiny has decreed the extinction of the colored races as a useless factor in the world's economy.

NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.

BALTIMORE, MD.

AUG 30 1899

DISCUSSING THE LYNCHINGS.

Convention of Colored Baptist Foreign Missionary Society.

The status of the colored race is being discussed today at the second annual convention of the Foreign Missionary Society of the Colored Baptist Churches, which convened at the First Colored Baptist Church, Caroline and McElderry streets. There are many representatives present from nearly all the Eastern States. The matters under discussion are the numerous recent lynchings of colored men and the failure of the Government to punish the lynchers; the Sam Hose case, where the negro was burned at the stake and frightfully mutilated for alleged assault on a white woman; the Baker case, where the entire family were driven out of North Carolina, and other similar harsh treatment of the colored race. It is proposed to agitate for the punishment of those who take the law in their own hands in such cases and their prosecution for murder. Legislative committees to see to these matters will be appointed. Another matter under discussion is the advisability of colored people emigrating to Africa, as proposed by Bishop Turner. There is strong opposition to the scheme. The officers of the convention are: President, Rev. C. S. Brown, North Carolina; vice-president, Rev. H. L. Barco, Virginia; recording secretary, Rev. A. W. Pegues, North Carolina; corresponding secretary, Rev. W. M. Alexander, Baltimore; treasurer, Rev. J. M. Armstead, Virginia; auditor, Rev. G. R. Waller, Baltimore; statistical secretary, Rev. W. T. Minter North Carolina.

TIMES

NEW YORK

AUGUST [illegible] 1899

DENUNCIATION OF LYNCHING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the publication of my letter in THE TIMES of May 1, on the Georgia lynchings, wherein I stigmatized the white outlaws who tortured and killed the negroes Hose and Strickland as brutes and cowards, and wherein I called upon the State of Georgia, in the name of civilization, as well as for the sake of her own and the National honor, to bring the ringleaders to justice, I have not read of any of the "leading citizens" engaged in those nefarious proceedings having suffered at the hands of the authorities. But I have read of case after case of lynching, one of which has again brought us into unpleasant relations with a foreign power, and has especially forced our degradation upon the attention of the civilized world, and I have also read several attempts to defend or excuse the crime of lynching.

These arguments are based on the false assumption that assault upon women is practically the only incentive to lynching, and then seek to lead the minds of men away from the main question by appealing to their feelings regarding such detestable crimes rather than to their sober reason. They say, "You would do the same thing under like provocation."

We thank them for their intended praise, but the question is not what we would do, but what we and what they ought to do. The Southern States have a serious problem on their hands, and the leaders of thought in those sections should soberly and sanely urge upon their people the vital necessity of preserving law and order. Their supreme business is neither to excuse lynching nor to explain it, but to stop it. I speak particularly of Southern lynchings, not because they are Southern, but because they are lynchings and because they are confined principally to that region.

The fact is that lynching is resorted to not only nor chiefly for the crime above mentioned, but for all sorts of crimes and for no crimes at all. Lynching is a habit in the South, and the sooner this damnable habit is broken up the better it will be for all concerned.

When men enters civil society to enjoy its blessings he foregoes the right of private punishment of his real or fancied injurers and delegates that power to the Government which he established, whose duty it is to investigate the circumstances and mete out penalties accordingly. But as it is the duty of the State to protect society, so also is it the prerogative of the State to administer justice. I protest against the crime of the criminal against society, but I also protest against the crime of society or any part thereof against the real or supposed criminal.

Let us remember this fact: The crown of the Republic rests upon the Constitution. And the Constitution specifically declares in Article V. of the Amendments, that "No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous, crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; * * * nor shall (any person) be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law." (And see Article VI. and Article XIV, Section 1, following.) I do not find any indorsement of mob law for any cause whatever in the Constitution, but I do find its everlasting condemnation.

As our Ship of State is passing through the golden gates of a new century out into the larger sea of the new epoch of National expansion and National glory, it is particularly fitting that no vestige of the red rag of anarchy appear upon her from stem to stern, but that "the gorgeous ensign of the Republic" be the only colors that she floats, proclaiming to the whole world that she is the messenger of liberty and law, now and forever, one and inseparable.

MURRAY R. FONDA.

10 West One Hundred and Fourth Street,
New York, Aug. 12, 1899.

LEADER

CLEVELAND, O

AUGUST 20 1899

Lynching at the South

Lynchings at the South.

Already there are indications of an attempt on the part of the Democrats to make the colored voters of the United States believe that the national administration has been remiss in the discharge of its duty because it has not taken steps to put a sto [illegible] in the Southern S[illegible]

We are not in [illegible]
tempt will succeed. [illegible]
understand very well [illegible]
Federal Government, [illegible]
that the President has n[illegible]
fere with the government [illegible]
the administration of justice [illegible]
State courts are organized an[illegible]
ation.

An exception was the case of Postmaster Baker, who was murdered at Lake City, S. C., because he was a federal officeholder, and an honest attempt was made to convict his murderers, but without success. There is no doubt whatever that the Federal Government would try to put a stop to lynching if it had the power to interfere with the administration of justice within the States.

The colored people themselves admit that the Federal Government is powerless, for at the recent meeting of the Afro-American Council in Chicago an amendment to the federal statutes was proposed, which is intended to confer upon the government power to proceed against lynchers in the various States and Territories, by making lynching a crime against the Government of the United States and providing death as the penalty.

Of course the colored people know that they have the full sympathy of President McKinley, and it will be difficult indeed to convince them that they should join the Democratic party because members of their race have been

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lynched by wholesale by Southern Democrats.

PALLADIUM

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

AUGUST 18 1899

Where the Negro is Good

The colored men in South Carolina re the happiest and most contented in ie South today. Not a colored man otes in that state. There used to be ynchings and disorder there, but that eased when the negroes were practic-lly disfranchised.—Dr. Broughton of tlanta.

So reform has been wrought by the imple process of disfranchisement! here are no more vicious assaults n women, no house burnings, murder and robberies, no more pig and chicken stealings or melon patch invasions This being the case, the negro appear to be the most tractable citizen of the country. Here at the north, when white en do such things, it has been found that disfranchisement does not effect a cure, but that they must be given a term in prison or hung. Is it true that the negro is not by nature a criminal, and that the long list of lynchings has been inspired by lies, by envy of negro prosperity or political influence, and a desire to get people of this class out of the way and confiscate their property? A few years ago the charge was made and not denied that lynchings had been prompted by false accusations made by ladies of the highest respectability, of having been subjected to the most infamous treatment. We accept Mr. Broughton's statement as true. But ve do not believe that the negro is any nore of a criminal in Texas or Georgia han in South Carolina, or that he was any worse in the latter state when allowed the suffrage than he is today. But the denial of the suffrage has made him a vassal again, as helpless and submissive as in the old slavery days. The suffrage was his only weapon of defense when he laid down arms.

DEMOCRAT.

Sedalia Mo

AUGUST [illegible] 1899

NEGROES AND LYNCH LAW.

A convention of the Afro-American council is in session in Chicago. Its chief importance lies in the fact that it will reflect the opinion of the colored race on the subject of lynchings.

A strong party among [illegible] gates, says the Post-Dispatc[illegible] the ground "that lynchings shou[illegible] not be tolerated either in Georgia or Illinois, and that when the state authorities are unable to prevent the recurrence of such crimes, the strong hand of the national government should intervene, no matter whether the victim be white or black."

Just how the national government could constitutionally intervene to keep the peace in the circumstances the colored men do not say. Perhaps they never thought about it. Still, it is encouraging to see the negroes taking up the subject and discussing it.

But should they not apply the principle of co-operation and division of labor to the practical question? Let the intelligent negro take care of his part of the subject. Lynchings would not occur in the south were it not for antecedent crimes. Suppose the negroes in council address themselves to these. Let them bring all their influence to bear to restrain the lustful brutes who make life a terror to the southern women. That is their part, their special duty; and it is not less the duty of the whites who govern the southern states to pre- [illegible]chings or punish those who take part in them. If [illegible] better classes in both races do their duty, lynch law may be abolished.

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Northern Press.

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AUGUST 24 1899

Black Mobs Against White.

The situation in Darien, Ga., is illustrating the inconvenience of mob rule, whether the mob be black or white. The town is in the hands of soldiers to-day because the negroes objected to the lynching of Henry Donegal, one of their race. Donegal was in jail on the charge of assaulting a white woman. The whites had been talking of taking him from jail and hanging him to a tree without the ceremony of a trial. The sheriff decided to remove him to Savannah, where he would be more safely guarded. The negroes are ten times as numerous as the whites in Darien, and they had been keeping sentinels about the jail, so that they might prevent a white mob from [redacted] was forced to submit, but he telegraphed for assistance and a company of militia was sent to him and with its help he got the man out of town. To-day the soldiers are parading the streets under arms, and plans are making to arrest the leaders of the negro mob.

In spite of its inconveniences we suppose that this sort of thing will continue for some time in the South. White mobs will breed mobs of blacks. When the blacks are struck they will strike back [redacted] The present martial rule in the town is preferable, as it will preserve the semblance of government. The expedients for maintaining order are frequently crude, but even in their roughest form they are better than disorder.

NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

AUGUST 22 1899

THE SPIRIT OF THE YNCHER

Lynching obtains but few defenders. It is so obviously barbarous, dangerous to society, mobocratic and anarchical, that civilized people everywhere unite in its denunciation. The spirit that incites it, however, is not always discerned, and may be powerfully at work in other directions than physical vengeance. On this subject the following, from the Christian Register, is worthy of local as well as general attention:

"The spirit of the lynchers is in every man who makes an unfair use of denunciation, who tries to excite prejudice against an opponent by insinuating that he is dishonest, who attempts to shut the mouth of a neighbor by calling him a traitor, who threatens personal violence to any one who displeases him, or who, in short, attempts to inflict upon any one, without due process of trial, proof, and conviction, the pains and penalties which are due to the offense charged against him. At the bottom of American society, in parts of the country where law has never been highly honored, there is always a restless minority ready to use violence in order to accomplish their purposes. Those who are far removed from these degenerates may, and we believe often do, by their angry speech, by the unproved charges which they make, by inciting a part of the community to inflict the penalties of public opinion unjustly, set in motion unholy influences which reach to the bottom of society. There is no overt act of violence at the top. The editor would not strike his brother editor or any other opponent with his fist, he would not stab him with a knife or shoot him with a pistol or pour kerosene over him and burn him at the stake. But he will cast opprobrium upon him, he will call him by a hard name, and will excite prejudice against him which he knows he does not deserve. Whoever acts in this way is guilty, not only of an offense against free speech and liberty of action within legitimate limits, but also, in so far as his influence reaches, is guilty of aiding and abetting those who in the expression of the same evil passions break out into acts of physical violence and destruction."

WORLD

NEW YORK

AUGUST 21 1899

KILLED EIGHT OF FATHER'S LYNCHERS.

Old Brownrigg's Death at Their Hands Relentlessly Avenged by His Son.

SWORE IT ON FATHER'S BODY.

Had a List of Eleven, and Checked Them Off as He Successively Slew Them.

EIGHT MET DEATH AT HIS HANDS.

Of the Remaining Three, Two Died Natural Deaths and One Was Killed by an Accident.

(Special to The World.)

CATALPA, Neb., Aug. 26.—In April, 1887, Tom Brownrigg swore over his father's body to be revenged on his lynchers. Three weeks ago he killed the last of eleven on his list at Dawson City, Alaska, and then put a bullet through his own brain and fell dead across his victim's body.

Details of the affair have just been received here in a letter from Dawson to Mrs. Andrew Peterhoff, the murdered man's widow.

In the early eighties Brownrigg and his father located on a ranch in this (Holt) county. Tom, then a man of twenty-five, was generally liked, but his father began to be suspected of horse and cattle stealing. Finally neighbors grew so firmly convinced of his guilt that they resolved to hang him.

Tom was not home when the vigilance committee arrived, but he rode up as the noose was being adjusted. Though unarmed, he made a desperate attempt at rescue. But he was overpowered and held while his father's execution was completed.

Swore to Avenge Him.

When released his first act was to cut down the body and satisfy himself that life was extinct. Then with hand raised to heaven and tears streaming down his face, he vowed never to rest until the last lyncher was in his grave.

There was so little danger of legal proceedings against them that the vigilantes made no attempt to conceal their identity, but the evident sincerity of young Brownrigg's declaration alarmed them. So he was seized a few days later, escorted to the county line and warned never to return on pain of death.

Four days later Tom galloped into Catalpa, forced his horse through the doorway of a saloon owned by Albert Wathier, one of the vigilantes, blew the proprietor's brains out with a shotgun and fled, leaving on the bar a slip of paper with a list of eleven of his father's lynchers, with a line drawn through Wathier's name. The party numbered nearly twenty, but Brownrigg probably failed to recognize all of them.

About three weeks later Vincent Algood, another on the list, was found dead on the range, with a bullet-hole in his back. No one doubted that he had been shot by Brownrigg from ambush.

The Third Victim.

It was two years before the avenger was next heard of. At the end of that period Walter Andrus, a third of the lynchers, was brained in his cabin with an axe. He lived alone in an isolated spot, and Brownrigg might not have been suspected but for the discovery beside the man's body of another of the fatal lists, with his own name and those of Wathier and Algood checked off.

About eighteen months after Andrus's death Richard McDougal, another of

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PRESS

NEW YORK

AUGUST 28 1899

CHAMPION FOR FARMERS' WIVES

Mrs. Felton Startled Georgia Agriculturists by Her Condemnation.

Special to The Press.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 27.—Mrs. W. H. Felton, the Georgia woman who holds such well known and pronounced views on lynching, dealt some hard knocks to the planters in a speech made before the Farmers' Institute in Telfair County. Mrs. Felton declared that the farmer's wife often was the victim of tyranny, her husband complaining about the small things unaccomplished, when, as a matter of fact, his wife was working herself into an early grave without the gratitude which her labor deserved.

She said it was a habit with many Georgia farmers to come to town and boast of "my" fine crops, etc., when the poor, overworked wife at home was responsible for the profits of harvest. She said that the farmers should make a more liberal allowance for their wives and children, and not force them to lead secluded, monotonous lives.

Mrs. Felton startled her audience by declaring that three-fourths of the female inmates of the State Asylum for the Insane were farmers' wives, produced from excessive labor and no compensating recreation. Her talk touched an evil which is well known in the State, and it has excited much comment.

TRANSCRIPT.

BOSTON, MASS.

AUG 21 1899

Mr. Booker T. Washington, president of Tuskegee University, makes no secret of his work along lines which he is inclined to regard as for the best interests of the colored race. He has incurred the hostility of some of the members of the Afro-American council because he has not taken an active part in political activity and the discussion of the lynching question. The most thoughtful members of the Afro-American race must support Mr. Washington in his determination to adhere to the lines which he has followed in his work, and in which he will continue, in the future, to devote himself to the moral, educational and industrial development of his race. In this effort he will have the support of the best elements of the white population, North and South, and experience has shown that there are plenty of others who are willing to devote their time to matters of Afro-American politics. Mr. Washington's answer to his critics shows that he has the breadth of view which is needful for one occupying his position, and with the consciousness that he is acting for the best interests of the colored people, he need not be disturbed by the views of those who do not represent the most thoughtful and most forceful part of the Afro-American race.

SALT LAK[illegible]TAH NEWS
APRIL 23, 1919

TWENTY YEARS AGO.

From the Files of The Deseret News.

APRIL 23, 1899.

Sam Hose, [redacted] was burned at the stake near Newman, Ga., for the killing of Alfred Cranford, a white farmer, and his wife, whom he assaulted. Before applying the torch the frenzied mob cut off the victim's ears and fingers and passed them into the crowd as souvenirs.

Word came from Manila that one officer and three enlisted men of the Utah light artillery had been wounded, but their names were not given.

Governor Gage of California announced the appointment of Col. Dan M. Burns as United States senator to succeed Stephen M. White. No commission had been issued, but the governor left the impression that if Senator Quay of Pennsylvania were seated, it would be issued at once, the cases in the two states being somewhat analogous.

It was Sunday and the speakers at the Salt Lake Tabernacle were Elders A. B. Kimball and Eugene Lewis from the Southern States mission, William D. Neal from the German mission, William T. Jack, president of the Southwestern States mission, and Alonzo P. Kesler, who had just been released as president of the Eastern States mission.

Hamby Is Sixth Officer to Be Slain

One Murderer Lynched; Others Freed

SALT LAKE C UTAH TRIBUNE
FEBRUARY 9, 1921

HERE is a record of Salt Lake officers slain in the performance of their duty by desperate, murderous characters. It is to be noted also by this record that in the majority of cases the slayer received pa[illegible]s or pardon after a comparatively brief term of confinement:

City Marshal Andrew J. Burt was sho
and killed by a negro, August 23, 188
while the officer [redacted] the slay
at Second South and L
occupied by the Cunnin
Hardware company. The
to the city jail, but had
a short time when he
and lynched by a mob o
Lake citizens.

Shot on First Shift

Patrolman Charles Fo
killed on the night of I
while completing his I
Salt Lake police force
were Garcia and Sulli
hotel holdups. Garcia wa
while resisting arrest at Seattle.
Sullivan was tried, given a life sen
and later pardoned out of the Utah state penitentiary.

Special Officer C. C. Riley was shot and killed October 10, 1909, by L. E. Driscoll, at the intersection of State street and the alley leading into the police station. Driscoll was arrested three days later in Ogden and sentenced to life imprisonment. He is now a free man [illegible] the action of the state board of

pardons.

Sentenced for Life; Paroled.

Patrolman Henry Johnston was shot and killed July 15, 1911, by Elmer Dewey, at a hotel now known as the Shelton. Dewey was first given a life sentence, then a new trial and the sentence was made indetermine. He was recently paroled by the state board of pardons.

Officer Thomas Griffith was shot and killed June 27, 1913, at Second South and First West streets, by Frank Anselmo. The slayer was given an indeterminate sentence, applied for pardon and escaped from a road gang of prisoners near Price, after his application for pardon had been denied. It is stated by Salt Lake officers that the placing of Anselmo on the road gang was contrary to the orders of the pardon board.

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AUGUST 20 1899

EGRO CRIES FOR JUSTICE.

fro-American Council Issues a Rebuke to the Nation.

Graphic Recital of the Ex-Slave's Woes Endured Through Centuries.

President McKinley Scathingly Scored for Neglect.

Booker T. Washington Barely Escapes Resolutions of Censure.

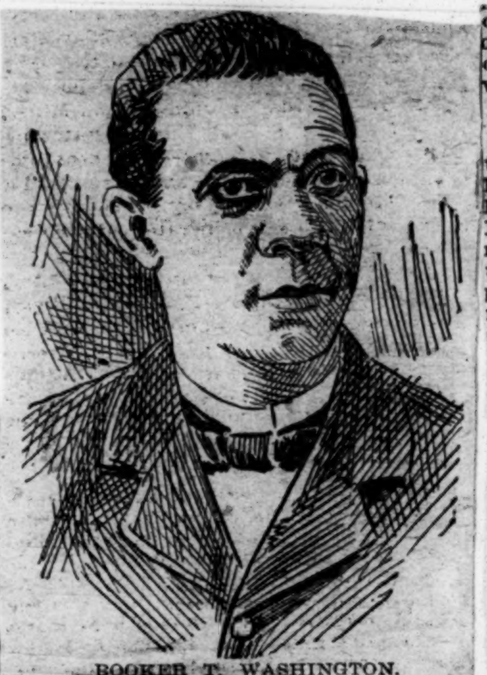
The closing session last evening of the National Afro-American council will not soon be forgotten by the colored population of America nor by the student of the racial problem which brought on one of the most terrible wars the world has ever known and is now uppermost. A thunderous warning, a plea for caution and an appeal for justice from the white race went forth, and the president of the United States was pilloried, along with his advisers, for tolerating without adequate protest the suffering inflicted upon the negro in the south.

There were other features, one of which was a heated discussion on Booker T. Washington and his neglect to attend the sessions of the council, though present in the city. Early in the day Mrs. Washington sent word to Rev. R. C. Ransom to withdraw her name from the committee on which devolved the task of preparing an address to the country setting forth the colored man's grievances and demanding redress. This was taken as a snub coming from Booker T. Washington himself and an uproar followed.

"Why Is He Not Here?" Is Asked.

"If Booker T. Washington is the leader of his people why is he not here to lead them?" demanded Rev. Mr. Ransom. "If Booker T. Washington is the wisest man of our race why fails he to guide our deliberations with his surpassing wisdom?"

Meanwhile someone was preparing resolutions denouncing Mr. Washington as "cowardly and unfriendly to the race," but that gentleman's friends got to work and when the resolutions came back from the committee to which they were referred few recognized anything observed in the original. The threatened blow was averted largely through the efforts of Professor Du Bois of Atlanta, who made a powerful plea that the council do nothing for which it would surely



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

be sorry. Then a trustee of Bethel church came in and told the council to hurry up and adjourn. Bishop Walters ordered a vote taken on resolutions which had been discussed during the day, expressing to the fullest the deep-seated antipathy which the leaders of the convention admit bearing toward President McKinley for his alleged lack of effort to repress lynching or to reward the colored troops who fought in Cuba. The most frenzied appeals from the officeholders and other friends of the administration failed to tie the tongue of the convention when the vote came. It was almost unanimously "aye."

Administration Men Beaten.

The supporters of President McKinley formed a little band of desperate avengers to defeat Bishop Walters for reelection to the presidency of the council, but soon found themselves outnumbered.

The committee on nominations brought in a full ticket of officers to be voted for, and when the opponents of the New Jersey bishop, lead by ex-State Senator Allen of Missouri and Major Buckner of Chicago tried to have the list separated and each national officer voted for independently, the previous question was moved and the insurgents were beaten by a vote of 30 to 11. The list of officers thus elected is as follows:

President—Bishop Alexander Walters of New Jersey.
First vice president—Bishop Turner of Georgia.
Second vice president—Congressman George H. White of North Carolina.
Third vice president—Bishop Clinton of South Carolina.
Fourth vice president—Bishop Harris of North Carolina.
Fifth vice president—Bishop Holsey of Georgia.
Sixth vice president—C. J. Perry of Philadelphia.
Seventh vice president—T. T. Fortune of New York.
Eighth vice president—Rev. R. C. Ransom of Chicago.
Ninth vice president—Bishop Arnett of Ohio.
Treasurer—J. W. Thompson of New York.
Financial secretary—J. E. Bruce of New York.
Recording secretary—Mrs. F. L. Barnett of Chicago.
Corresponding secretary—Mrs. Julia Layton Mason of Washington.
Assistant corresponding secretary—F. L. McGee of Minnesota.
Chaplain—Rev. A. J. Carey of Chicago.

Bishop Turner resigned as soon as he was declared elected. He said he had so many presidencies and vice presidencies that he couldn't assume another. Rev. E. C. Morris of Arkansas, president of the National Colored Baptist association, was chosen first vice president in his place.

An Address to the Public.

Though it was already long past 7 o'clock, the time set for the banquet at the Sherman house, four miles away, to begin, the council had its most important piece of work to do. Bishop Turner got the president's eye and moved the reading and then the adoption of the address which had been prepared for the people of all races in this country by the following committee: Bishop Turner of Georgia, chairman; Jesse Lawson of New Jersey, J. C. Napier of Tennessee, J. C. Buckner of Chicago, John Quincy Adams of Minnesota, John J. Blackshear of Indiana, F. L. Barnett of Chicago, John E. Bruce of New Jersey, Edward Everett Brown of Massachusetts, B. A. Johnson of North Carolina, Isaiah T. Montgomery of Mississippi, I. F. Bradley of Kansas, Bishop Holsey of Georgia and Fred L. McGee of Minnesota. The address, which was adopted, is in full as follows:

"We point with pride to the growth and national development of our country; to the place she occupies among the sisterhood of nations; to the principles she proclaims for justice and fair play and to the doctrine she has announced that 'governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.'

"We congratulate ourselves upon the fact that the colored people have never done anything to retard the progress of the United States, but have always defended her honor when assailed by foes within or by enemies from without; that the flag intrusted to our keeping has never been allowed to trail in the dust; that in all the wars in which this nation has been engaged, from Lexington to Santiago, the colored man has proved himself to be a good and valiant soldier and the equal of any man in arms, according to his opportunities.

"Through all the dark and cruel days of slavery he never raised his hand against the government and since he became a citizen of the United States he has proved himself to be worthy of the new condition in which he finds himself. His progress has no parallel in the history of the world.

From Poverty to Affluence.

"Coming out of slavery empty handed and ignorant even of the alphabet of the language he attempted to speak; hindered and hedged about by proscriptive laws and race prejudice born of a previous condition and opposed at every step by the sharpest competition of an Anglo-Saxon civilization, he has forged his way to the front, until today there are among us men who stand the peers of any in America. Thirty-six years ago the negro had nothing. Now he owns property amounting to $940,000,000; he has 20,000 graduates from colleges and academies; he has raised $15,000,000 for the education of his people; he raises almost the entire cotton and rice crops of the south and the greater portion of the sugar cane; he has always been the substantial labor element at the south and he is now doing very commendable work in the factories at the north.

"In no instance can it be pointed out that the colored people of the United States have undertaken to interfere with the rights of other people or to molest them in the enjoyment of their freedom.

The Golden Rule His Guide.

"The colored brother has observed the golden rule in that he conceded unto others what he maintains for himself; he upholds the doctrine taught by the declaration of independence as he defends the faith delivered unto the saints. The constitution of the United States is to him the bedrock upon which is founded all true civilization and he wants it enforced in its entirety. He seeks no special privileges and asks no favors. All he wants is fair play, and this he demands.

"He has placed himself in line with the best thought of the present day and he now assumes to speak for himself and to present his case to the American people. Having now complied with every condition which our civilization imposes upon him, he asks that that civilization guarantee to him immunity from outrage and wrong in the exercise of his rights as an American citizen and in the enjoyment of his freedom as a member of society.

"So long as the rights of the humblest citizen are trampled upon with impunity civilization fails of its purpose and the ends of government are subverted. Men do not respect institutions that are not potential in scope and execution. Paper blockaders are not recognized in the laws of nations, nor are they respected by the powers of the world. To receive recognition they must be effective in execution. In every walk of life men want the thing offered to be a perfect sample as a pattern of what is to follow.

Blow Aimed at Caste.

"The white people of this country claim to be superior to the colored brother, and the colored brother demands proof of that superiority. The first attribute of a superior nature is its consideration for the weak and the humble.

"Did the slave trader comply with that condition when he separated husband and wife, violated the sanctity of the colored man's fireside and tore the helpless babe from its mother's breast and sold him for sordid gold to distant parts? What wrong had the black man done him? What wrong does the black man do him now?

"Another evidence of superiority is 'to suffer long and be patient.' Had half the insults and outrages heaped upon the colored people of this country by the whites of a certain section been visited by colored people of that section upon the whites the land had hardly been able to contain the graves of the dead. For 250 years the colored women of the south were oppressed by the 'best blood' of that section, and the mixed blood in our population is largely due to that fact. They were then sowing to the wind and now they are 'reaping the whirlwind.'

"When the white men were away fighting to dethrone the stars and stripes and to erect in its stead the emblem of the southern confederacy we had their women at our mercy and could have slain them, but our superior nature asserted itself and not a hair of their heads was harmed. On which side of the balance should superiority be placed?

Advance In Education.

"At the close of the war the colored man had no schools and colleges; today he has fully 200 institutions for higher education; the best colleges and universities are open to him, and the public institutions in which he is permitted to be educated run high up into the thousands. He has demonstrated his capacity for education, and as a student in our northern colleges he has proved himself second to none. In the senate of the United States, in our national house of representatives, on the bench and before the bar, in the chair as college professors, in the editorial sanctum, in the world as a man of letters, in the medical profession, in the industrial walks of life, in the exacting and difficult department of surgery, in the arts and sciences and as a sweet singer the colored man has shown that under like conditions he is capable of producing the same results as are produced by men of other races.

Proud of Dietz, the Engineer.

"Whenever the test has been made the colored man has never been shown to be the inferior. Men look with wonder and amazement at the genius and ingenuity displayed in the plan and construction of the Brooklyn bridge. They regard that bridge as the result of a wonderful piece of engineering, but they forget that the first bridge spanning our navigable waters was constructed by a colored engineer of the name of Deitz.

"Far be it from our purpose to claim for our race in the United States perfection in any department of life, and we condemn unsparingly every act of violence committed by any colored man against anybody whomsoever, be he black or be he white, and we pledge ourselves to do all in our power, as citizens and electors in the United States, to bring before the bar of justice every perpetrator of wrong and outrage.

"We appeal to our people on the farms and the plantations of the south, or wherever they may be found, so to conduct themselves in their relations among one another and toward the other race that they may avoid even the appearance of evil doing, and, having done everything to merit justice and fair treatment, we appeal unto the American people north and south and the God of nations to protect us in the exercise of our rights as citizens and members of society.

Lynchers Must Be Punished.

"The race problem in America is not with the colored people. The white people made the problem and they must solve it. Colored men do no lynching. To stop lynching the lynchers must be brought to terms, and they are all white. They need regeneration and that work must be accomplished by some force or agency other than that operating in our civilization at the present time.

"The country is drifting into anarchy. Day by day the lawless and barbarous spirit of the mob becomes more defiant. But yesterday, as it were, the so-called best element of Alexandria, Va., the mayor standing in their midst, without ordering the arrest of even one man, though all, or at least most of them, were well known to him, immolated on the altar of race hatred almost in front of the church where George Washington was wont to worship, and under the shadow of the capitol a helpless victim, because it was alleged that he annoyed a little white girl.

"This act was not done by the so-called rough elements in the backwoods of Georgia or the rice swamps of South Carolina or in the canebrakes of Louisiana, but in the ancient city of Alexandra, which borders on the national capital of the great American people. The specter of that murdered man now hovers over that city and the inhabitants thereof are frightened by the stir of a mouse. They sent to Richmond for Winchesters, but Winchesters cannot shoot to death nor lull to sleep the voice of outraged justice crying from the ground.

Sees Calamity Impending.

"The lynch law is a national sin, and national sins are punished by national calamities, because there is no punishment for nations in the hereafter. How to put an end to mob violence is not a theory which should concern the colored people alone, but it is a condition which confronts the American people, and sooner or later civilization will call upon them to meet it.

"The lynching of five Italians in the state of Louisiana may bring about international complications, and it certainly ought to cause the arrest and punishment of all who were engaged in the perpetration of the crime. Our government is known in international law as an entity, a state, a sovereign power, and it cannot escape the responsibility of affording protection to all persons within its borders on the plea that the outrage was committed in a part of the union and the rest of the union is powerless to act. That would pervert the mathematical law and make the part greater than the whole. We have abiding confidence in the ability of the government to act in every instance, and we call upon those in authority to exercise their power under the constitution for the protection of the life and the property of everybody within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Their Wants Enumerated.

"As American citizens we expect to receive the same treatment that is accorded other citizens of the republic, and we are willing to bear our share of the responsibilities. We ask that colored men in the military service of the United States be given an equal chance with the whites to fight for their country and to share alike the emoluments of victory.

"We ask for the appointment of an industrial commission to inquire into the condition of the colored people in the United States that we be given a fair representation in the taking of the next census of the United States, not only in the clerical force and among the minor employes in the office, but the board of supervisors and among the special agents; that at least one member of our race be appointed on the board of commissioners to the Paris exposition; that a bill be passed by the next congress appropriating $20,000 as an indemnity to the Baker family of Lake City, S. C., and that the department of justice use all of the resources at its command to bring the assassins of Postmaster Baker to justice; that congress be asked to so amend the revised statutes of the United States as to place beyond quibbles the authority of the general government to act at once in the case of lynchings.

An Appeal for Friendship.

"We further recommend that our people use all honorable means at their disposal to cultivate a friendly feeling among the races in America; that patriotism be taught in each local Afro-American council and that good citizenship be the watchword in every home and around every fireside where colored people are assembled."

Resolutions Scoring McKinley.

These are the resolutions reciting the woes of the colored men and asking for better treatment:

The Afro-American council, in convention assembled, recognizing the grave crisis which this country has reached and desiring, with all good citizens, the highest welfare of this our common fatherland, recommends and indorses the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States government to see that the life and property of its citizens are not taken from them without due process of law, and to this end we shall solemnly demand such national and constitutional legislation as shall at least secure as great protection from mob violence to American citizens as is today afforded citizens of foreign countries resident here. We affirm that the widespread crime of lynching and intimidating persons accused of lawbreaking without affording them judge, jury or legal trial is an offense against civilization which demands punishment, and we believe that it lies in the power of congress to enact such repressive legislation as shall prevent justice in America from becoming a byword and a mockery.

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the prevalence of crime in this land and especially of that among our own people. Although we do not believe crime among us is more usual than might justly be expected under the circumstances, yet we recognize the necessity of making it far less frequent than it is, and we heartily condemn the thief, the despoiler of homes and the degrader of womanhood, be he white or black, high or low.

Resolved, That the attitude of trades unions and nearly all forms of organized labor toward negro workingmen is both shortsighted and cruel. The divine right to work ought not to be taken from a people who have already had so many rights stripped from them. We recommend that a committee be appointed to wait upon the labor leaders and the national industrial commission and seek by every effort to bring about between white and black laborers that spirit of fraternity and cooperation which is to the best interests of both.

Resolved, That we are heartily grieved that the president of the United States and those in authority have not from time to time used their high station to voice the best conscience of the nation in regard to mob violence and the fair treatment of justly deserving men. It is not right that American citizens should be despoiled of life and liberty while the nation looks silently on or that soldiers who, with conspicuous bravery, offer their lives for the country should have their promotion result in practical dismissal from the army.

Resolved, That we especially recommend that negroes enter into business life and seek to become factors in the industrial development of America, and this council desires especially to extend to mechanics, merchants and inventors all possible aid and encouragement.

Resolved, That the determination of some persons to base the right of suffrage in the south on race rather than on intelligence and property is dangerous and un-American and bound to bear bitter fruit in the future, and we sincerely trust that the good sense of the nation and the wisdom of its officers of justice will prevent the further progress of this fatal plan.

Resolved, That since we and our fathers and our fathers' fathers were born on American soil have fought and bled for American liberty and have toiled for American wealth, it is just and proper that we should enjoy the rights and share the duties of American citizens, and we declare it to be our unalterable resolution to strive by all power and manly means to vindicate our privileges and fulfill our duties right here in the land of our birth.

Mrs. Barnett Is Defeated.

The contest over the election of the state executive committees among the various state delegations resulted in the defeat of Mrs. F. L. Barnett in the Illinois delegation. The Illinois executive committee as now composed being Cyrus F. Adams, R. A. Byrd and Mrs. J. Gray Lucas.

Several new departmental bureaus were created by the council, there now being nine of them. They are the literary bureau, ex-Lieutenant Governor Pinchback of Louisiana, chairman; business bureau, Professor W. E. D. DuBois of Atlanta university, chairman; ecclesiastical bureau, Rev. A. J. Carey of Chicago, chairman; legislative bureau, Daniel Murray of Washington, chairman; emigration bureau, Bishop Turner, chairman, and the financial, educational, executive and anti-lynching bureaus, of which the chairmen will be appointed by the national board of officers in a few days.

COMMERCIAL

GOR, ME.

AT A LYNCHING.

A Veteran Reporter Tells About One.

Graphic Description of a Southern Horror.

Afflicted Father Bound to Have Somebody Killed in Revenge.

Bangor people who got interested in the arguments between the North and the South as to the relative merits of tar and feathers and the lynch-law, will be entertained by the following not-too-gruesome tale printed in the New York Evening Post of a recent date:

A veteran reporter on one of the Southern newspapers, who is now visiting this city, gives an interesting account of his experiences in "covering" lynching parties. "The news that there is to be a lynching," he began, "spreads very rapidly in the south, especially in the small cities and towns, and, of course, the first intimation that reaches the newspaper sets them to watching the case as carefully as a northern newspaper would look out for any anticipated occurrence of moment in its district. To the reporter it is a very disagreeable business to attend these lynchings, for he is usually not overcome by frenzy like the mob made up from the immediate neighborhood, and so cannot sympathize with its method of procedure. I have attended in my capacity as a reporter at least 12 lynchings, and on each of two of these occasions I have seen as many as three negroes lynched.

TRIPLE LYNCHING.

"The first time I saw a triple lynching I felt no doubt as to the victims' guilt. When arrested they confessed their crime and were placed upon a pile of railroad ties wihch had been put along the railroad track under the shade of some tall trees, and when the rope was ready the crowd pulled the ties out from under them. Before the victims were dead they were riddled with bullets from the pistols, which are always to be found with southern men on such occasions.

"This lynching did not impress me as half so horrible as one a short time afterwards in which an innocent man named John Peterson was the victim. He was charged with the usual crime at a place near Denmark, S. C. It was known that he was a shiftless character, and had been in the neighborhood at the time.

"He hastily made his way to Columbia, S. C., as soon as he heard he was suspected, and surrendered himself to the penitentiary authorities there, saying that he was innocent and wanted their protection. Tillman was then governor of the state. When a warrant for Peterson came from the authorities of Barnwell county, the governor surrendered him, which properly provoked criticism at the time, because it was known that the people in the neighborhood of Denmark were so excited that there would be little chance of the poor fellow's getting a fair trial. If he had been kept in the state penitentiary until things cooled off, the outcome would clearly have been different.

"Peterson was, however, taken back to Denmark by several officers, and the party was accompanied by representatives of all the newspapers. On arriving at the small village, we found a crowd of several hundred men and boys had assembled, and organized a mock court. It must be acknowledged that some of the leading men in the county were there. Testimony of various kinds was offered against the negro. None of it was very damaging, except that of a negro woman of low character, who testified that she had seen Peterson quite near the place where the crime had been committed, and at the time.

"The crowd then took the prisoner to the home of the man whose daughter had been assaulted. She declined to identify him positively, saying that he looked like the man, but that she was not sure of him. After the crowd went back to town and placed Peterson in the lock-up, the father of the girl began to blame her severely for not fixing the crime upon the poor fellow. This man was so excited that he wanted to have the crime avenged at once, and was not particular as to who should pay the penalty. The girl was finally brought over to the point of saying that she felt sure Peterson was the guilty man. This was sufficient.

DECISION TO LYNCH.

"The townspeople and those who had gathered to see the affair decided to lynch Peterson that night. The work was done so quickly after this conclusion was reached that most of the newspaper men did not know anything was going to happen until they heard the hammering of the axes on the door of the wooden lock-up. Peterson was seized and taken to a patch of pine woods not far from the home of the young woman. It so happened that two railroad lines crossed near this point. On one of them a train bound for Augusta, Ga., was due in a few minutes, and a goodly number of the men present wanted to board that train to go to their homes. There was also a great demand on the part of the reporters to have the job done before the arrival of the train. The telegraph facilities in the little town were insufficient to accommodate all the newspapers, and the reporters preferred to take the train and go to their home offices and there write the story. The result was that one or two of the reporters took matters into their own hands and hurried them along as a piece of newspaper enterprise. The crowd was too slow. The reporters showed them how they ought to work. The execution took place in the regular way, hanging and shooting, and just at the moment the train arrived Peterson was dead and most of the crowd boarded the train. This was regarded as a well-arranged affair.

"I had opposed lynching, and with another man had freely expressed my opinion of the victim's innocence. We were waited on by an excited group who cautioned us to say nothing of that kind or short work would be made of us. On our way back that night on the train, for we took a second train on the line crossing the one first mentioned, we continued to express our opinions freely, with nothing more resulting than an exchange of threats. Some of the crowd returning from the lynching threatened to kill us and we threatened to kill them. The powder was finally saved on both sides. It was afterwards discovered that Peterson was entirely innocent. The guilty man was found in Georgia. He confessed his crime there, and was taken in charge of by a mob in that state."

OCEAN

CHICAGO, ILL.

AUGUST 21 1899

At the Old Trick.

Speaking of an assault committed in Little Rock, Ark., by a negro, the Memphis Commercial Appeal, in a do leaded editorial, after predicting th the guilty party or parties should be caught short shrift will be given," goes on to say:

> The short-haired, strident-voiced sisterhood of Boston will, no doubt, hold more meetings and pass more resolutions denouncing lynching in the South, but what are people to [illegible] expected of the people of Little Rock? [illegible] would the people of Boston—excepting, of cours the chaste vinegar sweeteners who meet an make speeches—do under similar circumstances?

By way of defending what has come to be a common practice in the South the same editorial remarks:

> To give such a wretch a formal trial and execution would be to make a farce of law and to desecrate the sacred infamy of the gallows. As well try and execute a mad dog, a cobra, a tiger, or any other savage animal.

We know that later intelligence from Little Rock leaves no excus whatever for this savage outburst. But admitting, for the sake of argument, that all the provocation suggested had been given, we would like to ask the Commercial Appeal if, in its sober judgment, problem that is confronting the Sout ern people at the present time is goin be solved by making vulgar and brutal appeals to their prejudices and passions.

The women of Boston are as worthy of the respect of every honorable Southerner and Southern newspaper as the women of Memphis or any other Southern city. They are not short-haired and strident-voiced as a rule, any more than Southern women are snuff chewers and illite as a rule. It has been the cowar practice of certain Southerners and certain Southern newspapers, at a loss in these later years to find any good reason for questioning the worth of Northern men, to hurl sneers and insults at Northern women in the hope of crushing out justifiable criticism of their lawlessness in dealing with the negro criminal. While it is beneath the dignity of the Northern people to answer these affronts in kind, they cannot help regarding such tactics with contempt.

The problem that the South must solve in the near future will have to be handled, if handled successfully, by broad-minded, humane-hearted Americans, and not by narrow-minded and bigoted sectionalists who are carried away by an insane hatred of everything that comes from the North, including much healthy, generous, and wise advice. The men to solve such a problem are certainly not those who, while making pretenses of such devotion to the sacredness of womanhood in one part of the country, do not hesitate to belittle it in another. When Boston women are attacked we are not mistaken in assuming that all Northern women are aimed at, nor are we prepared to let pass without protest such wretched blackguardism as that addressed by the Commercial Appeal to the women of Boston, even though it were intended for them alone.

chings— 1899
Discussions.

Northern Press.

4

iscussions

AUGUST 23 1899

LYNCHING.

The federal statute proposed by the Afro-American Council of the United States, making lynching or taking the life by unlawful means of any person who has been accused of crime without due process of law, an offence against the government of the United States, and giving the federal government the right in such cases to interfere in any state or territory, however abhorrent it may be to the federal principle adopted by the United States, would seem to be growing into a necessity. It is one which has long suggested itself to members of the legal profession as the only practical remedy for the class of crimes indicated, since experience shows that there is not the slightest security that the governments of the individual states, even if disposed to do so, are able to prevent the scandalous perpetration of these mob murders, which appear to have in some states assumed the dignity of a recognized social function. So long, however, as the question is regarded as one affecting the colored population of the United States only, it is doubtful if any federal statesman would care to risk the welfare of their political party by supporting such a bold encroachment on state rights as is implied in the legislation aimed at. Indeed, were such deeds of popular violence confined to the domestic arena, and the victims always subjects of the United States, it is to be feared that there would be small prospect of the proposed enactment finding a place within a federal statute-book for a long time to come. The principle of state sovereignty is too firmly established and regarded with too much veneration to permit of the invasion, even on behalf of humanity, by the federal authority, except at the behest of an overwhelming majority of the electors.

It is, nevertheless, true that exceptional action on the part of the supreme authority is urgently demanded, if the United States is to free itself from a crime which renders it a byword among civilized nations. During last year the number of persons lynched was 127, of whom 102 were negroes, while the number of legal executions was only 100, including those of 48 negro malefactors. But the prevalence of the lynching epidemic and the reckless disregard of human life exhibited by officials of the law in some of the states has introduced a new and disturbing element, which, sooner or later, must render legislation on the lines suggested by the Afro-American Council a national necessity, unless the United States is to become an international Ishmaelite. The murder of four, or rather five, Italians at Tallulah, in Louisiana, in July last, is a case in point. The men were lynched for alleged complicity in the murder of a resident of the place named, yet the Italian consul has officially reported that four of the five victims could not possibly have had any connection with the crime. He adds, significantly enough, that there is little chance of discovering the lynchers, and none whatever of bringing them to justice, even if they are found. Louisiana has witnessed even more sanguinary mob violence directed against Italians, and it is not matter of surprise that the Italian press should call upon the federal government at Washington to intervene and put an end to a state things stigmatized, not too severely, as a judicial infamy and a social degradation.

Of a different character, but equally unsatisfactory from an international standpoint, is the result of the trial of the sheriff and his possé who at Hazelton, in Pennsylvania, shot down in cold blood a number of unarmed Hungarians. The state courts having decided in favor of the accused, the federal government takes shelter behind state sovereignty and disclaims all international liability. Technically, of course, this attitude is correct, since, the judgment of the Pennsylvania court being final, there is nothing left for the governments of Vienna and Washington to discuss. But as an abstract principle of international law, a doctrine which would place the lives and property of foreigners at the mercy of a state government, which is equally irresponsible to its own federal government and to that of foreign states, is simply intolerable, and is not calculated to stand a very severe strain. The position assumed by the government of the United States in dealing with these questions is all the more discreditable seeing that one of its most eminent exponents of international law, Dr. Wharton, has clearly enough set forth the doctrine which ought to obtain. 'The intercourse of the United States with foreign nations and the policy in regard to this being placed in the hands of the federal government, its decisions upon these subjects are, by universally acknowledged principles of international law, obligatory on everybody.' . . . The law of nations makes an integral part of the laws of the land. Every nation on being received at her own request into the circle of civilized governments must understand that she not only attains right of sovereignty and the dignity of national character, but that she binds herself also to the strict and faithful observance of all these principles, laws and usages which have obtained currency amongst civilized nations.'

Port Huron

AUGUST 21 1899 Mich

REMEDY FOR LYNCHINGS.

The governors of several of the Southern states have made public statements recently regarding the many lynchings which have occurred there during the past few months and the awful crimes which they avenged. A variety of opinions are expressed, but most of them offer no very practical solution of the problem confronting them. None try to defend lynchings. Governor Candler, of Georgia, who recently personally prevented a lynching, gives perhaps the most exhaustive statement of the case. He appeals to the people of his state to support the laws and especially exhorts the officers and attorneys to bring criminals to prompt justice. He says:

"It is their duty to apprehend and bring to justice all who violate the law, whether it be the negro who commits rape or the white man who kills him for his crime. The grand juries must realize that it is as much their duty to ferret out and return true bills against members of the mob who lynch a murderer as it is to return a true bill against the murderer himself."

Governor Candler goes further, however, and traces back to the first cause which has brought about these awful results and suggests a solution. He says the race problem in the South owes its origin to the gift of the ballot to the negro, and claims that the negro was encouraged in his crimes by Northern expressions of sympathy. The remedy, he says, is disfranchisement:

"The greatest crime ever perpetrated, not only against American ideals and institutions and human liberty, but against the Southern negro, was when without preparation he was clothed with all the rights and privileges and responsibilities of citizenship.

"We need a remedy immediate in its effects, and this remedy can only be found in a qualified suffrage. The ballot must only be entrusted to the virtuous and intelligent. How many men vote who are intelligent, but are not virtuous, and many more vote who are virtuous but not intelligent. Restrict the suffrage to those having both these qualifications, and one of the greatest causes of irritation will be removed; race prejudice, at least in politics, will be eliminated, and the happiness and the material and moral condition of the Southern negro will be greatly enhanced."

This solution is entirely in the hands of the Southern people themselves, but they are not anxious to make the change. The federal constitution provides that the franchise shall not be restricted on account of race. This section The Times has been opposed to for many years and at the present time, the arguments urged against it have more force than ever. But the constitution does not prohibit the restriction of the franchise for educational reasons, except that the representation in Congress shall be reduced in proportion the franchise is reduced. The state of Mississippi has an educational qualification for voters, but its representation has not yet been reduced. It is a moral and educational restriction which Governor Candler suggests, and this can be made under the constitution as it now exists. Let him urge his remedy in his own state till it becomes the law, if he believes it will tend to reduce the unspeakable crime of the South.

AUGUST 21 1899

LYNCHING A STATE OFFENCE

The Afro-American Council in session at Chicago last week, gave considerable attention to the subject of lynching. This was natural, for Southern lynchings have become so common that the matter is one of supreme importance. The negro is interested because lynching is simply a manifestation of race hatred; the excuse that it is done to punish crime will no longer hold. The white man who believes in law and lawful methods of determining the guilt of an accused person and lawful methods of punishing the convicted is interested because he fears the effect of the growing contempt of law.

So powerless have the infected Southern States proved themselves to be to punish these mobs of the "best citizens" who are setting such a bad example for their children; so powerless have they been proved even to check the lynching tendency, that thought naturally turns to other methods of doing what the States can not or will not do. So long as mob law is tolerated and countenanced by a community, it is hopeless to look to State officials to act or to State courts to convict. The officials will not act or if they do in rare cases their efforts are nullified by the verdicts of juries. Local sentiment in favor of the lynchers is always stronger than justice and law. In view of this condition then, attention has been turned to other methods of relief. It is suggested that the United States shall be given power to take cognizance of such cases, that the Federal processes of law shall be invoked to punish members of any mob that shall take human life.

But can this be done? When a person, white or black, has met his death at the hands of a party of lynchers he has simply been murdered. Every member of the lynching party is equally guilty. They have all participated in a crime against
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Southern civilization, and
see that their duty is to discourage by every means in their power the mob rule that is doing that section so much harm.

Knickerbocker

AUGUST 23 1899

SHIELDING THE LYNCHERS.

Some time ago, the Memphis Commercial Appeal in discussing an assault committed in Little Rock Ark., by a negro, predicted that if the guilty party or parties should be caught short shrift would be given. It said, further, that to give such a creature as the negro assailant a formal trial and execution would be to "make a farce of law and to desecrate the sacred infamy of the gallows." Finally it casts reflections upon the women of Boston, who have opposed lynching.

During the past six months, the majority of negroes lynched in southern states were either innocent of crime or guilty of petty offences. The stories of outrages by negroes upon white men have, apparently, been exaggerated, in order to distract attention from the unjust treatment of a persecuted race. It would seem that the Memphis Commercial Appeal was clamoring for revenge in the hope that its ravings would distract attention from the bloody work of the lynchers.

In discussing the Appeal's tirade the Chicago Inter-Ocean says:

> We know that later intelligence from Little Rock left no excuse whatever for this savage outburst. But, admitting, for the sake of argument, that all the provocation suggested had been given, we would like to ask the Commercial Appeal if, in its sober judgment, the problem that is confronting the Southern people at the present time is going to be solved by making vulgar and brutal appeals to their prejudices and passions.

The women of Boston are as worthy of the respect of every honorable Southerner and Southern newspaper as the women of Memphis or any other Southern city. They are not short-haired and strident-voiced as a rule, any more than Southern women are snuff chewers and illiterate as a rule. It has been the cowardly practice of certain Southerners and certain Southern newspapers, at a loss in these later years to find any good reason for questioning the worth of Northern men, to hurl sneers and insults at Northern women in the hope of crushing out justifiable criticism of their lawlessness in dealing with the negro criminal. While it is beneath the dignity of the Northern people to answer these affronts in kind, they cannot help regarding such tactics with contempt.

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AUGUST 21 1899

A BOSTONIAN ON LYNCHING.

To the Editor of The Record: As y mistake acts told you—for I said I was Bostonian, born and bred, who only wi tered . the south—by heading my con munication "The Southerner Again C Lynching the Blacks," I will ask you, fairness, to correct your error.

Does the injustice of New Englanders t the southereners in this lynching matte make the New Englanders so sore tha they cannot face the fact—for fact it is—that almost to a man northerners an Englishmen who have lived among southerners and know the difficulties of thei position, sympathize with them and no with their ignorant assailants in Boston? Why instead of cheaply declaiming against the southerners, do you not grapple with this salient fact? It ought to set you thinking when intelligent foreigners, wh Bostonians themselves, who know t facts, find against you. I enclose you a another proof of this unquestionable tru

Face that fact and grapple with th other fact that the blacks of the south (if you will only let them) can themselves stop lynching by ceasing to hide and shelter black beasts from the officers of the law as well as from lynchers. Your holy horror at lynchers is never extended to the armed black mobs who protect the beasts, and hide them in woods and swamps. That is not defying the law; and no more calls for big headlines than the act of a dozen black beasts, who meet a white woman, drag her into the bushes, and, one after another, criminally assault her person. Twice that very thing has occurred recently in the south.

In what part of the civilized world does any race but one commit such horrors as that? Why don't you face the fact that the whites of the south live among a race that is a criminal race (go to the records), and that many of these criminals are lower an the lowest beasts? Take the wives, ters and daughters of the southern whites; what tigers, let loose among them, could inflict upon them such injury as the black beasts? Death would be sweet compared to that horror of horrors. Yet this awful terror always overhangs the woman in a great part of the south.

If southern blood boils, is there not here something to make it boil? In the ordinary course of justice, in three cases out of four, the black beast, aided by all the bucks near, would escape punishment. The county seat may be far away, there may be no jail near. In the best case, the trial is long delayed, the witnesses scatter. In some cases there is no witness but the injured woman. She often dies of shame and of the assault. If she lives how is she to testify? Fancy, assaulted by a dozen black beasts, her testifying in court, and her undergoing a cross-examination by the counsel of the beasts!

The truth is, that if in the present state of the south lynch law were to be abolished and to remain abolished for one year such would be the fearful state of things that it would at the end of the year be restored by acclamation. The ordinary law is utterly inadequate to keep the huge percentage of criminals among the blacks in order. Every village has its committee of young whites; its crowd of thieving, drinking blacks ready for any outbreak, any crime, especially crimes against women. Nothing but the fear of the lash, which the committee threaten and when driven to it use makes life possible among these blacks. They laugh at the ordinary law.

Let Boston editors bring down their wives, daughters, sisters, and put them in lonely farmhouses in the south. There would not be one woman among them who before a week was out would not appeal to "the committee" and be safe from outrage only by reason of its protection.

There is no ignorance like Boston ignorance; no narrowness like Boston narrowness. Bostonians simply will not learn anything about the west and the south. They are Anglomaniacs, and want to erect monuments on the Common to English soldiers who were trying to enslave their ancestors. Truly does Mr. Edward Everett Hale record in "James Russell Lowell and His Friends," that when the whole west was ringing with the great debate in Illinois between Douglass and Lincoln, out of a dozen or 20 prominent Boston and Cambridge men only one of them, Lowell himself, knew who Abraham Lincoln was!

A Bostonian Who Winters in the South.

Aug. 18.

TIMES

Lynching

READING, PA.

AUG 19 1899

To Confer on the Race Problem.

A conference has been called of secretaries of missionary organizations having work among the colored people other than public schools. Brooker T. Washington, who has just arrived from abroad, suggested the conference, and it was decided to hold it in New York city. The fact is generally admitted that these secretaries and educators are pretty well discouraged over the prospect. The many lynchings at the South, and the causes which have brought them on, have made benevolent women and men at the North, not skeptical or even hostile, for things have not got that far yet, but seriously reflective whether there be not something radically wrong; whether present methods of dealing with the colored race are the correct ones; and whether their money is being used as wisely as it might be. It is well known that the enormous charities at the South, supported by northern benevolence, and often better for the blacks than whites are able to afford for themselves, have in certain quarters done harm to the negro by giving him false conceptions of affairs. As showing the great importance attached to the conference it may be said that almost immediately the call was issued responses came from every person invited, and they were accompanied by statements concerning the gravity of the situation, which many are declaring to be more serious now than ever before in the history of the race in America, and one of the most weighty problems that ever confronted any responsible people. The date of the ence is the first week in November. The topics, now being selected, are very far reaching, and the ablest men in the country, who have had experience in dealing with the race, are being invited to give their views as to what should be done.

POST

BOSTON MASS

AUGUST 28 1899

EDUCATION AND LYNCHING

To the Editor of the Post:

Sir—Mr. West of Charlestown prescribes education as a remedy for lynching in the South. That the lynchings are on the increase, there is no doubt. It is also true that education is constantly gaining ground in that section—in fact, I am told by a well-informed colored gentleman who has travelled quite extensively in the South that the reason they are lynching more negroes there now than formerly is owing to the very fact that the negroes are getting more education. His theory is that as they become more enlightened they acquire an air of importance which the whites have no particular liking for. Then they are striving for positions, with some success; and not a few of them are accumulating property. These facts, with the race prejudice which already existed, are the best arguments I have heard as to the probable cause. Now, I agree with Mr. West that education is a grand, good thing. But if it is the cause for the increase in lynching, will it also prove to be the remedy to cure it? May be it will, if applied in larger quantities.

The lynching question is a difficult one to solve under present conditions. So long as public opinion sanctions it, the State officials will not do much of anything, and the federal authorities have no right to interfere. I see no remedy until the State officials take the matter in hand.

Perhaps the first lynching case of which we have any record, which took place in South Carolina back in '53, will prove something of a lesson: Thomas Motley and William Blackledge, two non-slave-holding whites, unmercifully flogged an escaped negro slave, after which they turned him loose and then set the bloodhounds on his trail. The dogs tore him to pieces, and his flesh was fed to them. Motley and Blackledge were given a fair trial, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. This caused great excitement among the friends of the condemned men, who made immediate preparations to rescue and get them out of the State. But the Governor took hasty action, and had a troop of cavalry and a battalion of infantry on the scene before they had a chance to act. They were hanged in a public square, and although there was a mob of hundreds of scowling sympathizers of the condemned men present, they feared to make an attempt on the formidable militia. But these sympathizers of the criminals had votes, and overwhelmingly defeated Governor Manning, who had been very popular, for re-election as a direct result of his vigorous measures. There was no more lynching in that section for a great many years. History would no doubt repeat itself, and while some of the Governors of the Southern States are talking against lynching, I do not believe one of them would dare emulate Governor Manning.

GEORGE A. PERKINS.

Lynn, Aug. 14.

Lynchings—1899.
Legal Punishment of Lynchers.

NEWS

Dallas Tex

SEP 29 1899

HUMPHRIES LYNCHING SUITS

The Elder Widow Given a Ten Thousand Dollar Verdict Against John Greenhaw.

Corsicana, Tex., Sept. 28.—At Athens in the district court yesterday was tried the civil damage case of the widow of the elder Humphries, who was lynched by a mob in Trans-Cedar district, against John Greenhaw, alleged to be one of the lynching party and who is now held at Athens as a witness for the state against the men who were indicted for the crime.

The suit was filed by a Corsicana firm. It was for $15,000 damages.

The jury at sundown last evening returned a verdict for the plaintiff assessing the damages at $10,000.

There are other suits pending against the other alleged members of the mob instituted by the widows of the other two Humphries, who were lynched at the same me, and they have been continued until next term of court.

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om NEWS.
SAVANNAH, GA

ate SEP 14 1899

DAMAGES FOR LYNCHING.

Indiana Widow Sues Sheriff and Members of the Mob.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 13.—Mrs. Lulu Jenkins filed three suits in the United States court here to-day against the sheriff of Ripley county and citizens of Versailles for damages because of the lynching of her husband in 1897.

Mrs. Jenkins demands heavy damages. Her husband was lynched with four other men, and Mrs. Jenkins charges the sheriff with aiding and abetting the mob. A long list of citizens of Versailles are set forth as members of the mob.

MERICAN
BALTIMORE, MD

OCT. 14 1899

Some months ago five men were convicted in Patrick county for the lynching of Lee Puckett. It has been reported in that county that a petition would be sent to the Governor asking for executive clemency in behalf of the convicted lynchers. This report inspired a vigorous protest, which has reached the Governor's office in advance of the application for clemency.

~~TIMES-DEMOCRAT~~
EW ORLEANS, LA

SEPT. 8 1899

ATHENS, TEX.

Alleged Lynchers on Trial.

Athens, Sept. 7.—J. Wilkinson and seven
hers of the men charged by indictment
th lynching Jas. Humphries and his
o sons were brought into court this
orning and indictments read. All
eaded not guilty. The case has been
nsferred to Palestine, Anderson county.
three prisoners,, John and Albert
w and Polk Weeks, who turned
evidence and made confession
in in Athens jail. The other
be taken to Dallas for safe-

ynchings — 1899.
Legislation Relating to.

18

Relations
Relating to
AUGUST [illegible] 1899

BAKER FAMILY FUND

Miss Jewett Says It Is Growing Steadily.

LEAGUE NOT A FAILURE

Rev. Mr. Dart Comes In For Strong Criticism.

The members and friends of the Lillian Clayton Jewett Anti-Lynching League are loud in their protestations against what they term the malignant attacks made upon them and their champion, Miss Jewett.

A number of their enemies have openly stated that the league would be a failure and that the bringing of the Baker family to this city was a grave mistake, as the family in all probability, would become a public charge on the city.

In refutation of this assertion a prominent Jewett supporter stated this afternoon to THE TRAVELER reporter that the fund thus far has assumed generous proportions and that at present there is in the treasurey the sum of $200. In addition, the entire expense of the trip and the cost of keeping the Baker family have been paid.

Miss Jewett was speaking with the reporter this forenoon, at her residence in the South End, but she refused to give out any information for the public, stating that she had no news to divulge.

A visit was paid to the Baker family on Kendall street, and Mrs. Baker and her five children were seen. They all appeared to be very happy, and were deeply grateful to their benefactor who brought them North. Mrs. Baker said:

"Yes, I am very happy here in Boston, and hope that I shall always be as happy. I intend remaining here with my children and hope that I can secure some work for myself and the older girls.

"You see, we cannot do a great deal of k, as all of us are more or less in- itated by having bullet wounds in ms or bodies, which prevents us y laborious work."

The Baker family lodge in three rooms, a kitchen and bath room at No. 8 Kendall street and there food is supplied them by the committee having them in care. They all look to be in good health and enjoying themselves, although one of the younger boys, Lincoln, has been troubled slightly with a fever, owing probably to the change of climate.

The Baker family and the friends of Miss Jewett are very indignant at the Rev. Mr. Dart of South Carolina, who left this city to return South shortly after Miss Jewett went after the family. They claim that Mr. Dart obtained money under false pretenses, and that if he returns to this city he will be prosecuted by the church people.

The story, as told by the Jewett faction and corroborated by Mrs. Baker, is as follows: Dart owns a school in the Palmetto state which is known as the Cracker street school, being situated on Cracker street. It is an industrial school, but for some months past has not been open.

Dart has traveled, so it is alleged, all over this part of the country, selling photographs of the Baker family, a book containing an account of the trial of the murderers of Baker and has solicited money for the family, saying that they were under his charge and that the children attended his school.

Mrs. Baker, however, states that though Dart has collected large sums of money, he never has turned a cent over to her, and that she was in most destitute circumstances when Miss Jewett arrived to bring her to this city.

Mrs. Baker said to THE TRAVELER reporter: "I knew that he was traveling but was not aware that he was collecting much money. In fact, I am not acquainted with all that has been going on regarding the use of my name. One time last summer Dart gave me $25 which was sent to me through some society here in this city a year ago, and that is all the money I ever received.

"We were not dependent upon him, and he did not have us in his care. The statement published in one of the Boston papers that we were being supported by the United States government is false, as we never received any support from them.

"Last April we did receive from the government our witness fees for attending the trial of the murderers, and that is all we ever received from the government.

"The Preachers' Union of Charleston contributed to our support, and they allowed us a certain sum every month. We ran an open bill at a grocery store, which was paid for by the union, and when we exceeded the amount allowed us the union always paid it cheerfully.

"The children and myself did what work we could, picking grain on farms and doing light housework about the city, doing the best we could to help ourselves. Rosa, my oldest girl, went to work for a certain doctor's family in that city, and after working hard for a month they paid her the magnificent sum of 25 cents for her labor. We were in very destitute circumstances."

The Jewett people say that they will have a large fund for the Baker family in a short time, that the contributions are coming in quite good, considering that they are from poor people. They say that the ways of Mr. Dart have injured the cause greatly, and that he was in favor of bringing the family North until he heard that Miss Jewett was going South after them and would learn all the particulars of the case, which they say place him in such an unenviable light.

The reason advanced for the poor attendance at the meeting last evening in the St. Paul Church is that the people did not know that it was to be held. The meeting was published to take place tonight, but owing to some urgent business which had to be transacted it was held last night, and there was not sufficient time to send out notice of its being held

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~~GLOBE~~
BOSTON, MASS.
AUGUST 25 1899

TOUR IN SOUTH.

Rev B. W. Farris Soon to Start on Mission.

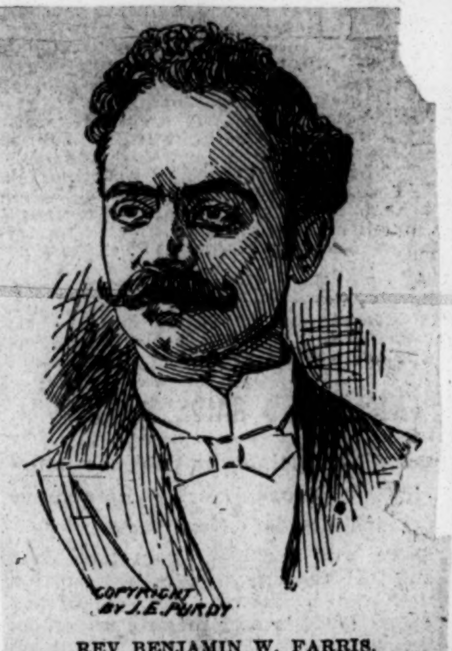
Hopes to Enlighten People About Antilynching Crusade.

Expects His Efforts Will Meet With Success.

Rev A. W. Adams, D D, Will Accompany Him.

Both Prominently Known in the Movement.

Rev Benjamin W. Farris, pastor of St Paul's Baptist church, colored, corner of Tremont and Camden sts, is about to go south with the intention of enlightening the southern people as to the motives and purposes of the antilynching crusade started in this city.



REV BENJAMIN W. FARRIS,
Pastor of St Paul's Baptist Church (Colored).

Mr Farris intends, so he said, to leave Boston in about 10 days. He will go to Nashville, Tenn, where, on Sept 13, he will address a convention of about 4000 colored Baptist ministers, representing about 1,600,000 Baptists throughout the United States. Before reaching there, however, he intends to make addresses in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and other cities, and after the convention closes he expects to talk to the people of St Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati and Columbus, as well as those of other large cities throughout Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New York. The trip will require about four weeks, so Mr Farris calculates, and he is confident that it will not be devoid of fruitful results.

Rev A. W. Adams, D D, another leader in the Jewett antilynching movement, will accompany Rev Mr Farris and will also make addresses at various points.

Rev Benjamin W. Farris is one of the best known colored pastors in Boston, but he came prominently before the public when he espoused the cause of Miss Lillian Clayton Jewett and defended her motives against the attacks of another element in the colored community of Boston and vicinity. He was one of the most persistent remonstrants against the uncomplimentary references to her intentions which resulted in the memorable scene at the Revere st Methodist Episcopal church a few weeks ago.

Mr Farris is in his 32d year. He was born in Woodville, Miss, where his parents continued to reside for many years. Educated at Woodstock college in Canada, where he completed the full course, he later decided to enter the Baptist ministry, and enrolled his name among the students at the Newton theological seminary in the class of 1892. He graduated and was ordained, and now has charge of one of the largest colored congregations in this state. Much interest centers in his proposed trip, not only among colored, but among white people.

Tonight at Old Orchard, Me, Miss Lillian Clayton Jewett and the Baker family will be introduced to the summer residents.

"WRONG IDEA OF NEGRO RACE."

"Don't Call Your Brother "
cause He Defends the Sanctity of His Home," Says a Correspondent.

To the Editor of The Globe:

People of the north have a wrong idea of the negro as a race—of the people of the south as a people. There was a time when there was a difference. That was when the fathers of the present generation nobly sought each other's lives for the cause they thought just. But that is of the past—forgotten, as evidenced by many of these same fathers and sons of fathers lately charging shoulder to shoulder and mingling life blood together against the common foe. Thank God it is so.

You wrong us by judging the negro as a race from the specimens who come among you, and from such standards ask us to acknowledge those of the south socially; by suggesting to us policies that are impractical and totally unfitted to conditions.

As soon as the negro of the south appreciates the privileges here he comes to enjoy them. It is the "refined" that you get; the "dross" is left to us.

The negro of the south is entirely different. As a race they are ignorant, shiftless, immoral, indifferent of the morrow—better treated than your white servants of the north and happy; certainly happier than you or I. Clearly God intended them such—a race of servants—and as such they will remain til the eternal morn.

What shall we do with him? Nothing; nothing whatever. The hand that regulates all things will regulate them. He has seen fit to produce such men as Booker Washington; freaks intellectually, as it were, who understands them. He has put in their mouths such logic as "educate the negro to educate himself." That is sufficient for the present—the future will take care of itself.

You of the north whose sympathies over imagined wrongs move you don't undertake the work yourselves; you counteract the effect; socially you lower yourselves, and appear contemptible even to the negro himself.

Put your contribution under the direction of such men as Washington. They will educate the few, that these may educate the many.

The puzzle is not for the people of the north. There are good, wise, sensible white men of the south; there are good, wise, sensible colored men of the south whose concern it is to solve this problem. They will solve it. Let them alone. Don't sit back here and attempt to dictate regulations for conditions you know nothing of.

The "facts" as you know them are fiction. Don't call your brother "murderer" because he defends the sanctity of his home. Don't ask him to accept socially a race that God has seen fit to mark with the stigma of inferiority. It's too bitter a pill. Don't ask us to swallow it, or—or— No! There'll never be another secession; we'll settle it peaceably, brother. Heard Respess.

New York, Aug 23.

TIMES-HERALD.
the
CHICAGO, ILL.
AUGUST 23 1899

Indo g Bill—A

day's [illegible] e committee of the Afro-America solution was adopted indorsing the bill presented to the recent convention by Attorney Edward E. Brown of Boston. The executive committee resolved to use its best endeavors to secure the passage of the bill by congress.

29 1899

MR. ADAMS RESIGNS.

The Secretary of the Anti-Lynching League Gives up His Position.

The resignation of the Rev. A. W. Adams as secretary, and explanations of the trouble at the last meeting, were the principal topics discussed last evening at the meeting of the Lillian Jewett Anti-Lynching League in the St. Paul Baptist Church, Tremont and Camden streets. The edifice was well filled, the majority present being young people bent on frivolity. A good many laughable incidents took place.

It was decided that all meetings hereafter should be opened to members only, unless it was publicly announced that the public could attend. Isaac Allen made a tirade against the press, and said something about lynching reporters. A few people clapped. This led the Rev. J. Allen Kirk to say that it was not right to clap when a speaker talked of lynching anyone in Massachusetts. The Rev. W. B. Farris admitted that the press had treated the league in a kind manner. He told all about his trip South, which was received by the audience as a comic excursion. Robert Allen, a pugilist, sometimes called "Low Down" Allen, stated that he was the main ejector of Mr. Isaac Johnson at the last meeting of the league.

Several addresses were made by members of the league. The resignation of the Rev. A. W. Adams was not acted upon, but Mr. Adams stated that his action was final. Lillian Jewett's mother, also Dr. Lucy Brown, were present. A collection was taken up.

AUGUST 22 1899

RESOLVE AGAINST LYNCHING

Executive Committee of Afro-American Council Indorses the Brown Bill Recently Presented

At today's session of the executive committee of the Afro-American council a resolution was adopted indorsing the anti-lynching bill presented to the recent convention by Attorney Edward E. Brown of Boston. The bill framed by Mr. Brown declares lynching to be a crime against the general government and empowers the president to interfere in any state or territory to prevent such crimes. The executive committee resolved to use its best endeavors to secure the passage of the bill by congress.

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ed AUGUST 26 1899

TRYING TO STOP LYNCHING.

Afro-American Council Approves Bill to Be Sent to Congress.

ALBANY, Aug. 25.—John E. Bruce, secretary of the Afro-American Council, announces that the Executive Committee, at its meeting, has indorsed the bill drawn by E. E. Brown of Boston making lynching a crime against the General Government, and urges that the Council use its best endeavor to get its passage by Congress when approved by the Legislative Bureau.

The indorsement is signed by Bishop A. Walters, president Afro-American Council, New Jersey; Isaiah T. Montgomery, Mayor of Mount Bayou, Miss.; J. R. Clifford, West Virginia; Bishop L. H. Holsy, Georgia; Jesse Lawson, New Jersey; J. Frank Blackburn, Iowa; John W. Thompson, New York; Bishop C. R. Harris, A. J. Carey, Illinois; Bishop George W. Clinton, North Carolina; Bishop H. M. Turner, Georgia.

Lynchings f, 1899.
Prevented.

CROWD BENT ON LYNCHING

gry Colored People Surround James Washington, Who Informed on an Acquaintance.

BEATEN BACK BY THE POLICE.

Bluecoats Disperse the Gathering with Difficulty —Victim Says He Will Leave Chicago —His Wife in Fear.

Terrified by an attempt of a mob of his neighbors to do him bodily injury last night, James Washington, the "detective," who informed on Edward Curtis, alias Cole, has announced his intention of leaving Chicago. Last evening 1,000 colored citizens from the neighborhood of 29th and State streets besieged Washington's home, 2811 State street, clamoring for the life of the "detective." The latter, protected by three police officers, hid in a closet and waited for a patrol wagon to convey him to the Cottage Grove avenue police station.

As told in The Daily News on Monday, Washington, who conducts a private detective agency at 2811 State street, informed the police that Edward Curtis, living at 2817 Armour avenue, was in reality Edward Cole, an escaped prisoner from the Tennessee convict mines, who had still twenty-nine years to serve. Curtis had married and had one child, and for seven years had lived in Chicago and led a model life. He was arrested on information furnished by Washington and taken back to Tennessee, and the "detective" applied for a reward of $25.

When the arrest of Curtis was made public, Curtis' friends and other colored men who heard of the case became frantic with rage. A meeting was called Monday evening in the office of James T. Cassell, 2817 State street, and a committee was appointed to notify Washington that if he did not at once leave town he would be lynched. To this Washington replied that he had consulted Chief Kipley and had orders to "shoot any one who tried to molest him, and to keep shooting as long as they came."

Sought by Angry Colored Men.

Undaunted by this threat about fifty of the colored men visited Washington's home Tuesday evening, armed with horsewhips, and prepared to drive him away. He had warning of their coming, however, and urged by his wife to keep out of the way had gone to a [illegible] street, where he slept all night on a pool table, and in the morning, being joined by his wife, repaired to Chief Kipley's office and spent the greater part of yesterday there for safety.

Meanwhile, the committee had got together again and had decided that if Washington returned last night he was to be whipped until he consented to leave. Accordingly, when about 7 o'clock the "detective" was seen returning to his home accompanied by his wife and Officer Kelly of the Cottage Grove avenue station, a mob at once began to collect.

Crowd Waits for a Leader.

In a few minutes fully 1,000 men and women were crowded into the street near the house, waiting for a leader to take them by the officer at the door. Mrs. Washington, seeing trouble ahead, telephoned for the Cottage Grove avenue patrol wagon, but it did not come. Kelly was re-enforced, however, by Officers vall and Raftus, and the latter at once called the wagon.

During this time Washington had been hidden in a closet off his office, where he cowered on the floor, livid with terror, and besought the officers not to deliver him over to the mob. Minute by minute the crowd increased and the threats of violence grew louder.

From whipping, hanging became the cry and yells were heard for "a rope, a rope!" These but added to the terror of Washington.

Policemen Draw Their Revolvers.

At last the officers, with drawn revolvers, succeeded in clearing a way through the crowd to the wagon and concealing Washington among them they rushed him into the vehicle, the driver whipped up the horses and through the raging throng Washington was carried, officers holding back the pursuers with their revolvers. Washington from the cart attempted to pacify his old neighbors.

"I'm sorry in my heart I done it, and if God will forgive me I'll do all in my power to get that man out of jail!" he cried, his voice was lost and the crowd hooted after him. At the station he was locked up for safety, and there he spent the night, being released early this morning and allowed to seek refuge where he would.

Says They Will Leave the City.

The crowd did not disperse when Washington was carried away, but remained around the house frightening Mrs. Washington, who was in agony of fear for her husband, who, when she last saw him, was in the wagon apparently surrounded by the crowd.

"I wish he hadn't done it," she wailed. "I told him to let that man alone. Curtis never done nothing to him and he'd better not meddle with other folks' affairs." All the night she waited and feared and at daylight began an endeavor to learn where her husband was and how she could get him out of the city. She telegraphed relatives for money and declared that as soon as she found her husband they would start for the south at once.

Anxious to Wreak Vengeance.

The attempt to lynch Washington was the only topic of conversation around the corners of State and 28th and 29th streets to-day, and the disappearance of Washington before vengeance could be wreaked on him was generally lamented. The colored population is roused against him and it is said that he cannot live in Chicago in safety again.

Washington's Home and Office.

Washington, who poses among the colored people as a detective, lives in a two-story frame store building at 2811 State street. In the front of the first story he conducts the "Universal Detective agency." The storeroom is divided by a railing running entirely across it, some ten feet from the door. Back of this is a board partition covered with miscellaneous signs, the largest of which points the way to the "chief's office," in a closet at one side of the inclosure.

Signs in the Office.

"Notary public," "Employment," "Detective work done" and other signs ornament the partition, and among them hangs the license or diploma by virtue of which Washington exercises the functions of a detective. The latter is a certificate from the Universal Detective agency of Indianapolis, declaring that James Washington is duly authorized to conduct the Cook county branch of the agency and select his own assistant, or "reporters."

For this, it is said, Washington sent to Indianapolis $5 in answer to an advertisement. Previous to that he had been a minister, but saw a chance for greater profit as a sleuth, and forsook the pulpit for the new calling.

To Secure Pardon of Curtis.

The assistance of Gov. Tanner, Mayor Harrison, the judges of this county and circuit and of prominent citizens will be sought by W. W. Johnson to influence Gov. Taylor of Tennessee to pardon Curtis, or Cole. Mr. Johnson, who is an attorney with an office at 125 Clark street, will prepare a petition asking for the relief of Curtis and setting forth his life in this city, and this petition will be presented to the officials for their signature. When their signatures have been obtained Mr. Johnson will take it to Tennessee and present it to the governor.

"I believe Gov. Taylor will free Curtis," Mr. Johnson said to-day. "He will be influenced by the signatures we will present, by the unanimity of the demand from this city and by the circumstances of the case.

Believes Gov. Taylor Will Act.

"Not only is Gov. Taylor a humane man but he will see an opportunity to show the people of the north that the southern sentiment against the colored race that is supposed to be so bitter there will not tolerate such an injustice.

"I shall prepare the petition very carefully and have no doubt that the governor of this state will sign it. I am assured of the hearty co-operation of many of the leading white citizens. I shall go to Springfield Saturday with it and within two weeks will be ready to go to Tennessee.

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n the

AUGUST 24 1899

THE WAY TO STOP LYNCHING.

Gov. Candler of Georgia yesterday sent 200 men of the 1st Georgia Infantry to Darien to suppress an incipient riot and bring to Savannah Henry Delgall, a negro, charged with an assault upon a young white woman. The town was in the hands of an armed mob and the Mayor was helpless.

If there is any good in the Georgia militia this will settle for one locality the question whether law or popular fury is to run public affairs. Gov. Candler has shown the right kind of nerve and dealt with the lynchers in a practical way. It has been proven that local posses are not to be trusted. Local sympathy is too strong. Troops from a distance are free from such influences. The infantry succeeded in their mission, though their train was fired on as it pulled out of Darien.

CHRONICLE

n the AUGUSTA, GA

SEPT. 10 1899

LYNCHING AVERTED.

Bravery of Sheriff Dukes, of Orangeburg—Mayoralty Election.

Orangeburg, S. C., Sept. 9.—(Special.) The neighborhood of Norway, in the upper part of this county, was the scene of great excitement in the past few days. On Sunday night a man entered the room of Miss Jeffcote, daughter of one of the prominent citizens of Lebanon, and attempted upon her a criminal assault. The screams of the girl, it is said, alarmed the man, and he quickly took to flight. On Monday a white man by the name of Jim Gleaton was arrested by a posse as the would-be ravisher. A crowd of angry citizens had gathered at Magistrate Weathersbee's office and threats of lynching were heard on all sides. Word was speedily sent to Sheriff Dukes, who happened to be in that section of the county, and in a short time he was at the scene of excitement, and took the prisoner in charge. With the assistance of only two deputies he carried the prisoner five miles from the angry mob and then alone conducted him in safety to the Orangeburg jail. Sheriff John Dukes is a brave man, unflinching and calm in the face of danger. His courage on this occasion deterred the mob, and saved this county the horrors of a lynching. Gleaton denies the guilt, and it is claimed that the evidence against him is not strong.

OBSERVER

Charlotte NC

SEPT. 11 1899

LYNCHING FEARED.

Governor Orders Military to be Ready to Protect Rhyne.

Phonse Rhyne, who killed Mr. T. G. Falls, is to be tried at this term of Gaston court. Rhyne, it will be remembered, was taken to Raleigh, to the penitentiary, for safe keeping, and from there to Monroe jail. Yesterday some excitement was occasioned here in regard to him, by a letter from the Governor to Captain Erwin, of the Q. C. G.'s, telling him to hold himself in readiness to escort Rhyne from Monroe to Gaston, if necessary. Ticket Agent Kirby, of the Seaboard, also received notice from the ticket agent in Raleigh to furnish transportation to the military to Stanley Creek. These measures at once suggested the possibility of a lynching bee. The Observer 'phoned Mt. Holly and Gastonia both, but everything was quiet at both places. There was no talk whatever of lynching. It was supposed that the Governor took these measures in an abundance of caution.

ged Attacks by Negroes.

MES

ANOOGA. TENN

OCT. 6 1899

LYNCHING IMMINENT.

Boy Will Be Hanged for Outrage and Murder.

sville, Ky., Oct. 5.—A crowd sur the jail here at midnight, and it i believed that before morning they will have lynched Richard Coleman, a 19-year-old negro boy, who has confessed to a most shocking crime.

The dead body of Mrs. James Lashbrock, wife of a well-to-do farmer, was found in an outhouse on the Lashbrook place, six miles from here today. She had been outraged and beaten to death with a club. The community was quickly aroused, and after a hunt of several hours, Coleman, who was a cook employed by the Lashbrooks, was arrested. Coleman was placed in jail and has since confessed.

WORLD HERALD

OMAHA, NEB.

AUGUST 24 1899

CRIME WAS PREMEDITATED.

eculiarly Aggravating Features of the Falls City Assault.

ecial Dispatch to the World-Herald.

Falls City, Neb., Aug. 23.—George Wil-
son, who yesterday afternoon committed
an assault on the 4-year-old daughter of
Albert Burchard, and at an early hour
this morning was emasculated in the city
jail, is doing well and will no doubt be
able to suffer the full vengeance of the
law. The little girl is recovering some-
what from the nervous shock and rested
well last night.

Late developments indicate that the
crime was carefully planned and deliber-
ately executed. Wilson had the ingenuity
to gag his victim with a corn cob, through
which a hole had been drilled, so that
while she could make no outcry her
breathing would not be impeded. Consid-
erable blood was found around the spot
where the assault was committed, only a
few yards from the girl's home.

Wilson was apprehended within twenty
minutes after the little girl reached her
home. He has not been in Falls City
long, coming here from Lincoln, where he
has an unsavory reputation. Since
he has figured
his arri urt for drunken
several tim and has been
and disorde last two weeks
closely watc ing something
under suspic der.
about the Ben

The action of crowd of quiet
and orderly bu ed citizens last
night seems to approbation of
the entire comm Wilson will be
vigorously prosecu has confessed
his guilt.

A lynching was n y avoided early
last evening, the prisoner being almost
torn from the officers' custody.

As soon as Wilson was locked in jail
County Attorney eyda and Dr. Wiser ex-
amined him. He admitted his guilt and
tried to excuse himself by telling Attorney
Leyda and the doctor that this was his
first offense and that he had been drink-
ing.

A large body of people gathered about
the jail early in the evening and if they
had been organized no doubt would have
taken the prisoner out and hanged him at
once, but later in the evening cooler heads
prevailed and all seemed to quiet down.
A close watch was kept on the jail to see
that the prisoner was not spirited away
by the authorities. At 12, midnight, little
groups of men could be seen all along the
street, and at about 12:30 an organized
band of about fifty men came down the
stairway from the Nemaha Valley club
rooms. They were joined at once by 300
more and marched in quiet, orderly pro-
cession to the county jail. A committee
demanded the prisoner, and upon being
refused a column marched to the south-
west corner of the jail yard and forced an
entrance. The guards were overpowered.
A sledge hammer soon broke the lock and
the jail was entered. The prisoner was
found in a cell by himself. A few of the
storming force entered the jail, while the
rest remained on guard on the outside
Wilson was blindfolded and gagged
stretched out upon a table and the surgi
cal operation was performed.

Lynchings—1899
Side Lights.

22

INQUIRER.

PHILADELPHIA, PA

OCT 1 1899

May Try to Lynch Christy

Special to The Inquirer.

CHESTER, Pa., Sept. 30.—Abraham Christy, the man who is charged with making an attack on little Maggie Founds, is held without bail in the City Hall lock-up, under a double guard. This precaution has been taken to-night by Chief Barry on account of the many expressions of citizens who favor lynching.

~~REPUBLICAN.~~

Irwin Pa

DEC 23 1899

Murderer Riddled.

Sanford White superintendent of construction at the works of W. J. Rainey Coke company at Dunbar was murdered at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, and his murderer, David Pierce, colored, was riddled with bullets by a mob of white coke workers who pursued him to the mountains. Pierce quareled with the superintendent, of one of the plants and White interfered. Pierce drew his revolver and shot White twice in the abdomen. The latter died while en-route to a hospital.

Pierce started for the mountains and was followed by some workmen who were joined by others until the mob reached large porportions. As the pursuers came within pistol shot of Pierce they opened fire and when the fellows' body was picked up there were seven bullet holes in it. Pierce was a coke worker.

~~DISPATCH.~~

RICHMOND, VA.

SEPT. 12 1899

DOUBLE LYNCHING PROBABLE.

Posses, With Bloodhounds, in Pursuit of Two Fiends.

TIFTON, GA., September 11.—At Tyty, in Worth county, this afternoon, while Mrs. J. S. Johnson, the wife of a respectable farmer, was out in a cotton-field, with her 8-year-old brother, two negroes came upon the scene. One of them caught Mrs. Johnson, threw her to the ground, and held her while the other committed an assault upon her. Her cries were heard some distance, but when help arrived the negroes had fled. Posses were organized, men gathered from all parts of the county, and bloodhounds were put upon the trail. There are more than 100 men in pursuit of the negroes. If they are caught there is little doubt that they will be summarily dealt with.

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the SUN

NEW YORK

AUGUST 27 1899

NEGRO HUNT IN GEORGIA.

DELEGAL, THE MURDERER, SURRENDERS TO THE SOLDIERS.

Sheriff's Posse So Near Him That He Did It to Save Himself from Lynching—Scene When Murdered Man's Relatives Promised Not to Kill the Negro.

DARIEN, Ga., Aug. 26.—The round-up of negroes in McIntosh county to-day resulted in the surrender of Henry Delagal, the murderer of Deputy Sheriff Townsend, and the location for future arrest of Delagal's brother and the woman directly implicated in the crime. Delagal's surrender was made to the lieutenant in charge of a detachment of thirty Savannah soldiers stationed fifteen miles out in the country to back up the sheriff's posse, who were scouring the swamps. He says to-night that he surrendered to the troops for protection, as he saw the sheriff's posse was closing on him and his capture was only a matter of a few hours or minutes.

The posse left at 3 o'clock this morning on horseback for a night ride to the Delagals' rendezvous in a thick swamp. The posse was composed of Deputy Sheriff Tom Bailey, Richard D. Wyllie, John Hopkins, Charles Falton, George Smith, Alexander Bailey, Jim Townsend, Robert Green, Lee Russell and Frank Wolfe of MacIntosh county; R. R. Hopkins, W. R. Townsend, A. C Townsend and C. W. Deming of Brunswick and Joseph I. Bond of Savannah. These fifteen were mounted on good horses and armed with Winchesters and fifty rounds of ammunition. Six miles from Darien they were sworn in as special deputy sheriffs, and proceeded legally on the man hunt.

At 4 o'clock a special train with Lieut. Leonard Wood, Lieut. David Barrow and twenty-five men left Darien. The two forces combined at Eulonia on the railroad, twelve miles from Darien, and the sheriff's posse, leading by half a mile, spread out over the country. Every negro found was arrested as the posse porceeded and held by a detachment for the approaching militia. A courier between the two forces carried information of the progress of the hunt. Men, women and children were placed under guard to prevent information being carried across the country to the entrenched negroes.

Five miles from Eulonia, where the road forks to the Delegal stronghold, and forms a triangle around a big negro settlement, the troops halted for a conference. This resulted in the soldiers marching down one road and the Sheriff's posse spreading to the thickest portion of the swamp, where a battle was expected. This drive flushed several parties of negroes before the grand rush came.

When the Delegal swamp settlement was approached the posse went at a gallop across an open field. At the swamp edge heavy tangled woods and vines impeded their progress, and a slow walk over rattlesnake dens, swamp timbers and bushes was made in single file. Not a word was spoken. Every man was on the alert, as negroes could have hid by the hundred and ambushed every man. When the open was again reached the posse spread out and made a run through rice fields and mud.

The Delegal settlement sits on the bluff. As the posse dashed up to the houses negroes scurried to shelter. Eight cabins were surrounded, pickets strung out and each man beside his horse prepared for fight. The negroes sent their women and children out, and the posse closed in, arrested all the men and searched all premises.

The searches proved fruitless, but a confession of Delegal's whereabouts was obtained and the posse divided, half going to the swamps. The swamps were being beaten closely while the soldiers lined out on the bluff prepared to send a volley into the negroes as they came before the posse. At the critical juncture Delegal's aged mother came out of the swamp with a request that Delegal be allowed to surrender to the soldiers. Lieut. Wood took the matter in hand and after a conference with Mr. Townsend, Robert Hopkins and Deputy Sheriff Bailey the details of the surrender were left to them to arrange.

Delegal's mother agreed to guide a detachment of soldiers to Delegal. Lieut. Wood agreed on his part to induce Mr. Townsend and Robert Hopkins, whom the negroes most feared, and all the Sheriff's posse, to leave the settlement. The Sheriff's posse agreed to withdraw long enough for Delegal to surrender. Lieut. Wood accordingly detailed Corporal Langford and Privates Kavanaugh and Bostwick to accompany the woman to the swamp. The posse withdrew to Eulonia and dinner—the first meal they had tasted in twenty-four hours.

At 4 o'clock no word had come from the soldiers of Delegal's surrender, and preparations were begun to resume the hunt. Then Lieut. Wood arrived and entered upon negotiations with the Townsends, brothers of the man Delegal murdered, as to their not harming him. The entire posse joined in requesting the Townsends to surrender their arms and they finally reluctantly consented and gave their word to allow Delegal to be locked up in safety. The situation was dramatic at this juncture. Lieut. Wood said he had located Delegal. W. P. and Alfred Townsend were eager for him.

"Will you give me your word not to harm Delegal if I bring him here?" said Wood.

"You ask too much," they replied. "That black brute has murdered one dear to us."

"You are sworn officers of the law," said Wood, "and if you attempt to take Delegal my soldiers and your friends will have to shoot one another."

Just then Hopkins and others of the party interceded and W. P. Townsend yielded, handing his weapons to a friend and giving Lieut. Wood his hand. Alfred Townsend did not want to give his arms away and determination was apparent in every line of his intensely drawn features. Finally his father took his arm, requested him to yield, and he did so. Lieut. Wood then returned to the road and signalled the military to come around the bend. They formed with Delegal in the centre and the Townsends turned from the sight of the black murderer who had ruthlessly slain their relative.

To a SUN reporter later Delegal admitted that he murdered Townsend, but denied sending for his friends yesterday and to-day to help kill the whites. There is positive evidence to the contrary, however.

Couriers brought word that the Liberty Independent Troop was on the way from South Newport and had found the roads blocked with negro guards, whom they were clearing away. A detachment from the posse under Deputy Sheriff Bailey headed for the scene and on arriving found that the troopers had cleared the road and were driving the negroes towards Crescent City, where they expect to arrive to-night and meet reinforcements from the McIntosh Light Dragoons.

Messages were sent to Darien at 5 o'clock, telling of thirteen armed negroes lying in wait for the Darien and Western passenger train, which arrived later with Lieut. Fox and ten dragoons on board. As guards these were reinforced by the remaining members of the Sheriff's posse and Lieut. Wood's men with the prisoner Delegal. A quick run was made to Darien Junction. At 6 o'clock the train from Savannah came in with 161 men and eleven officers of the First Georgia Regiment under command of Col. Lawton. The run back to Darien was without incident, and at 8 o'clock the prisoner was safely [illegible] without bloodshed.

To-night there is a noticeable decrease of negro talk, the surrender of Delegal and the arrival of additional troops having completely unnerved those in Darien. When the news reaches the country districts, it will probably cause all the negroes to give up their arms. If this is not done within a reasonable time and the other Delagal brother and the woman do not surrender, the whites are going after them again.

Lynchings — 1899
Total by Years

82

TRIBUNE
Total by Years
CHICAGO, ILL.
Dec. 31 1899

LYNCHINGS IN 1899.

IT is gratifying to note that the criminal work of the mob murderers, notwithstanding some instances of special barbarity in Georgia, Louisiana, and Kentucky, has decreased during 1899, being much smaller than in any year since 1885. Judge Lynch executed 107 persons during the year. The following table showing the number of lynchings through a series o[f] years should be of interest at present t[o] those engaged in the study of this interesting question in criminology:

1885	184	1893	2
1886	138	1894	1
1887	122	1895	17
1888	142	1896	13
1889	176	1897	16
1890	127	1898	12
1891	192	1899	10
1892	235		

The lynchings in the various States and Territories were as follows:

Alabama	6	New York	0
Arkansas	11	Nevada	0
California	0	North Carolina	3
olorado	0	North Dakota	0
nnecticut	0	Ohio	0
laware	0	Oregon	0
orida	6	Pennsylvania	1
orgia	28	Rhode Island	0
aho	0	South Carolina	1
inois	0	South Dakota	0
diana	0	Tennessee	4
owa	0	Texas	8
Kansas	3	Vermont	
Kentucky	3	Virginia	1
Louisiana	18	West Virginia	1
Maine	0	Wisconsin	0
Maryland	0	Washington	0
Massachusetts	0	Wyoming	0
Michigan	0	Arizona	0
Minnesota	0	District of Columbia	0
Mississippi	14	New Mexico	0
Missouri	3	Utah	0
Montana	0	Indian Territory	0
Nebraska	0	Oklahoma	1
New Jersey	0	Alaska	0
New Hampshire	0		

Of these lynchings 103 occurred in the South and 4 in the North. Of the total number 84 were negroes and 23 whites. The alleged crimes for which they were lynched were as follows: Murder, 44; complicity in murder, 11; rape, 11; alleged rape, 6; bad reputation, 5; arson, 6; race prejudice, 5; robbery, 5; unknown offenses, 4; aidin[g] criminals to escape, 3; suspected arson, [illegible] inflammatory language, 1; rape and murder, 1; no offense alleged, 1; mistaken identity, 1; highway robbery, 1; arson and murder, 1.

The detailed list is as follows:

JANUARY.

5—Marsal McGregor, colored, suspected arson, Banks, Ala.
11—Henry Jones, colored, murder, Harper's Cross Roads, N. C.
17—George Call, colored, bad reputation, Lynchburg, Tenn.
17—John Shaw, colored, bad reputation, Lynchburg, Tenn.

FEBRUARY.

1—Charles Martin, colored, unknown offense, Madison, Fla.
11—George Bivins, colored, alleged rape, Leesburg, Ga.
11—William Holt, colored, alleged rape, Leesburg, Ga.
11—George Fort, colored, alleged rape, Leesburg, Ga.

MARCH.

[illegible]—Allen Thames, colored, unknown offense, Mc[illegible]ee, Miss.
[illegible]dd Catton, colored, arson, Palmetto, Ga.
[illegible]enry Bingham, colored, arson, Palmetto, Ga.
[illegible] Hutson, colored, arson, Palmetto, Ga.
[illegible]dward Brown, colored, arson, Palmetto, Ga.
[illegible]hn Bigby, colored, arson, Palmetto, Ga.
[illegible]eral Duckett, colored, murder, Little River [illegible] Ark.
23—Benjamin Jones, colored, murder, Little River Co., Ark.
23—Joseph Jones, colored, murder, Little River Co., Ark.
23—Moses Jones, colored, murder, Little River Co., Ark.
23—Edward Goodwin, colored, murder, Little River Co., Ark.
23—Joseph King, colored, murder, Little River Co., Ark.
23—Unknown negro, murder, Little River Co., Ark.
23—Willis Boyd, colored, race prejudice, Silver City, Miss.
23—C. C. Reed, colored, race prejudice, Silver City, Miss.
28—Minor Wilson, colored, race prejudice, Silver City, Miss.
28—Henry Sanderson, murder, Holton, Kas.

APRIL.

6—Forest Jameson, colored, murder, Brooksville, Miss.
6—Moses Anderson, colored, murder, Brooksville, Miss.
18—W. H. Hardin, murder, Clinton, Ark.
18—A. M. Larne, murder, Henderson, Tenn.
23—Samuel Hose, colored, murder and rape, Newman, Ga.
24—Elijah Strickland, colored, alleged complicity in murder, Palmetto, Ga.
25—Charles Williams, colored, murder, Galena, Kas.
27—Mitchell Daniel, colored, inflammatory language, Leesburg, Ga.

MAY.

1—Willis Dees, colored, arson, Osceola, Ark.
11—Two negroes, murder, Pitt Co., N. C.
13—Walter Holland, rape, Myers, Ky.
22—Thomas Linton, colored, race prejudice, Camp Creek, Ga.
25—James Humphrey and two sons, aiding escape of a murderer, Aley, Tex.

JUNE.

7—William Hill, complicity in murder, Bibb County, Ala.
11—Simon Brooks, colored, robbery, Sartis, Miss.
13—Negro, murder, Dunellon, Fla.
13—Two negroes, race prejudice, Dunellon, Fla.
14—Edward Gray, colored, race prejudice, St. Peter, La.
16— —— Williams, colored, attempted rape, near Odum, Ga.
16—David Clark, colored, resisting arrest, near Odum, Ga.
18—Lewis Patrick, colored, murder, Bayne, S. C.
20—Daniel Patrick, colored, rape, Scranton, Miss.
25—E. A. Young, murder, Adamston, W. Va.
27—Henry Stevens, highway robbery, Fulton, Ky.

JULY.

1—Allie Thompson, colored, rape, Waskom, Tex.
9—Bud Brake, complicity in murder, Corning, Ark.
14—Abe Brown, colored, rape and murder, Gilead, Tex.
14—Unknown negro, murder, Iola, Tex.
[illegible]—Si Smith, murder, Gainesville, Ga.
8—George Jones, colored, no offense, St. Charles Parish, La.
6—Harry Magee, colored, murder, Navasota, Tex.
21—Joseph Cereno, Italian, complicity in murder, Tallulah, La.
21—Charles Defatta, Italian, complicity in murder, Tallulah, La.
21—Frank Defatta, Italian, complicity in murder, Tallulah, La.
21—Sy Deferroch, Italian, complicity in murder, Tallulah, La.
21—Joseph Defatta, Italian, murder, Tallulah, La.
22—Frank Embree, colored, rape, Steinmetz, Mo.
23—Louis Sammin, colored, robbery and murder, Safford, Ga.
23—Two unknown negroes, robbery and murder, Safford, Ga.
23—Fish Head Gus, colored, robbery and murder, Safford, Ga.
23—Washington Johnson, colored, robbery an[d] murder, Safford, Ga.
24—Chick Davis, colored, murder, Wilmot, Ark.
24—Unknown negro, rape, Perkinston, Miss.
25—Charles Mack, colored, complicity in murder, Safford, Ga.
25—Henry Novels, colored, attempted rape, Hattiesburg, Miss.
25—Unknown negro, alleged complicity in murder near Leesburg, Ga.
25—Henry Hamilton, colored, incendiarism, nea[r] Navasota, Tex.
26—Stanley Hayes, colored, attempted rape near Brandon, Miss.
27—Unknown negro, mistaken identity, Lindsay, La.

AUGUST.

1—Solomon Jones, colored, attempted rape, Forrest, Ga.
2—Taylor Kirk, murder, Cloud Chief, Ok.
3—Louis Henderson, colored, rape, Blakely, Ga.
8—Benjamin Thompson, colored, rape, Alexandria, Va.
9—Echo Brown, colored, various crime[illegible]ite City, La.
9—Unknown ne[illegible]e, Jasper, [illegible]
11—William W[illegible], co[illegible]ed, a[illegible]mpted rape, Port Gibson, M[illegible]
[illegible] Willi[illegible] McClure, colored, attempted rape, [illegible]
[illegible] Singleton, colored, attempted rape, Grand Point, La.
11—William Chambers, colored, rape, Bellbuckle, Tenn.
17—Charles Hunt, colored, attempted rape, Brantley, Ala.
21—Peter Louin, murder, Electric, Ala.
21—Son of Peter Louin, murder, Electric, Ala.

SEPTEMBER.

14—Unknown negro, rape, Tyty, Ga.
26—William Otis, colored, unknown offense, Rawl Springs, Miss.

OCTOBER.

10—Basil Laplace, St. James Parish, La., unknown offense.
15—James L. Smith, desperado, Wilson, La.
21—Joseph Laflore, colored, arson and murder St. Anne, Miss.
26—John Goosby, colored, attempted murder Reagan's Mill, Ga.
30—George Mills, colored, murder, Weir City, Kas.

NOVEMBER.

1—Thomas Hayden, colored, murder, near Fayette, Mo.
2—Albert Sloss, colored, attempted rape, near Courtland, Ala.
16—William Huff, murder, Bloomfield, Mo.
22—West Lawrence, colored, rape, near Pensacola, Fla.
23—Unknown negro, attempted rape, Jackson, Ga.

DECEMBER.

6—Richard Coleman, colored, murder, Maysville, Ky.
13—Unknown negro, rape, Jones, La.
13—David Pierce, colored, murder, Dunbar, Pa.
23—James Martin, colored, murder, Bolton, Miss.
23—Frank West, colored, murder, Bolton, Miss.